

Commemorative Souvenir Book

THE 150th YEAR OF PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA



“THE WAY WE WERE IN 1986”

A chronicle of the people and events of the year-long Sesquicentennial celebration.

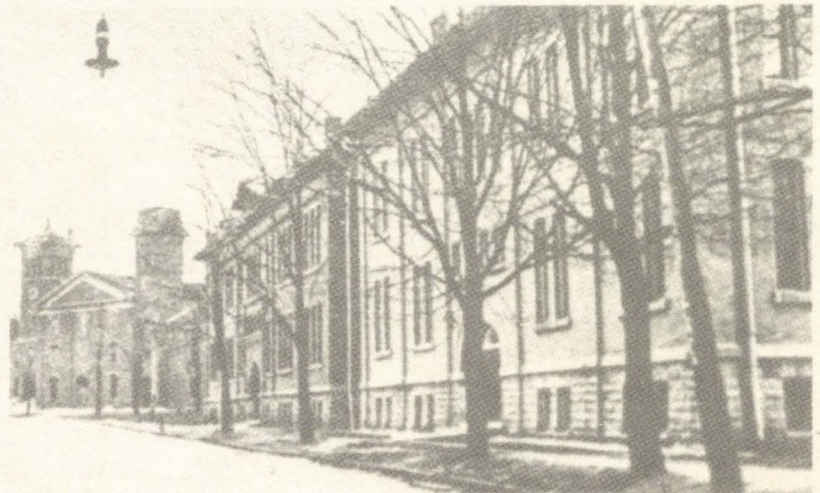
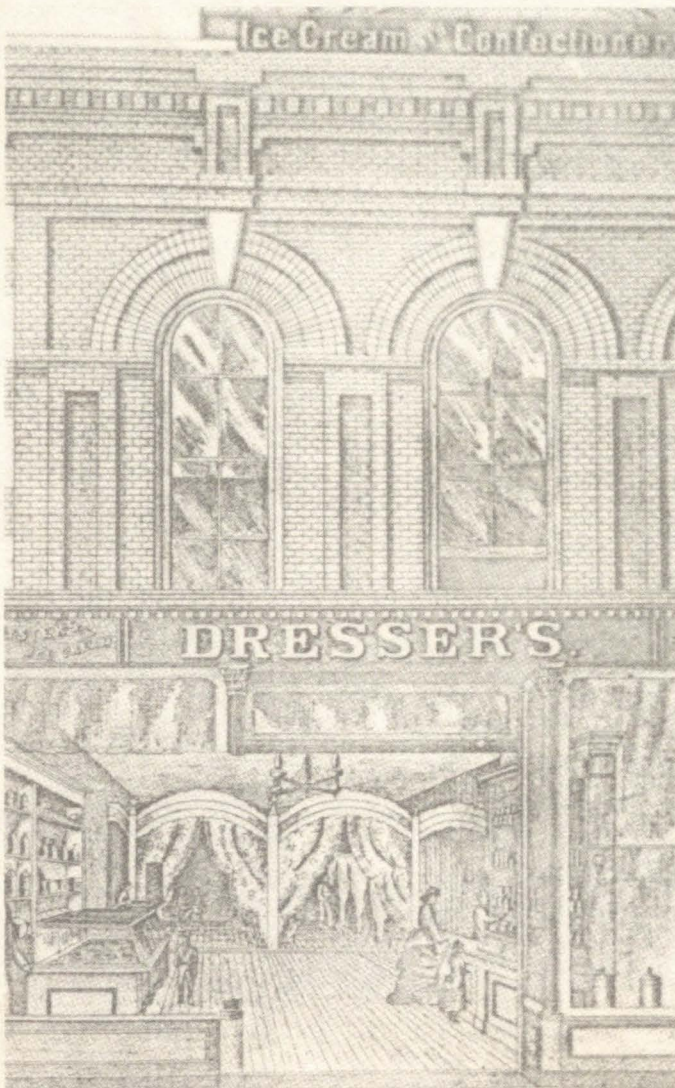
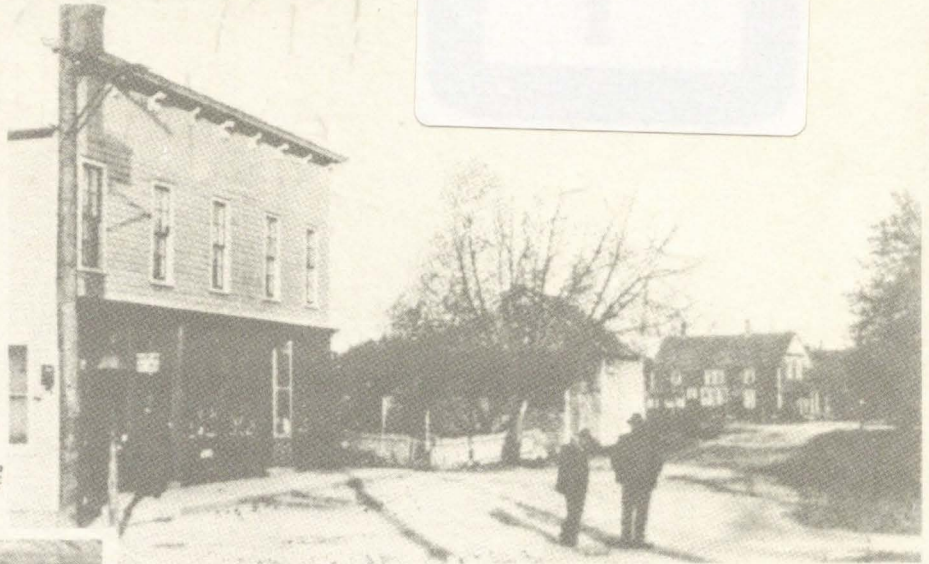
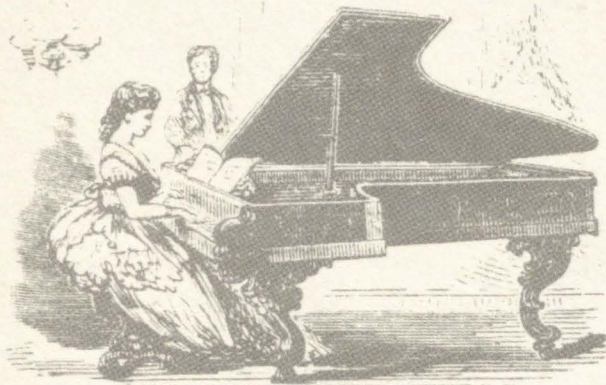
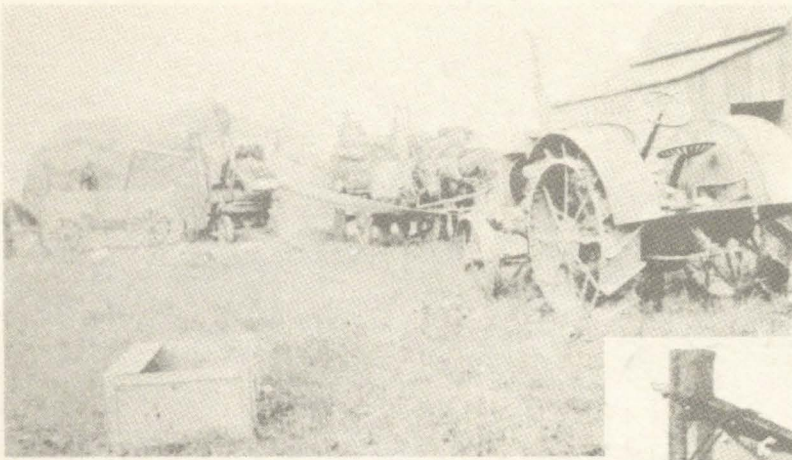
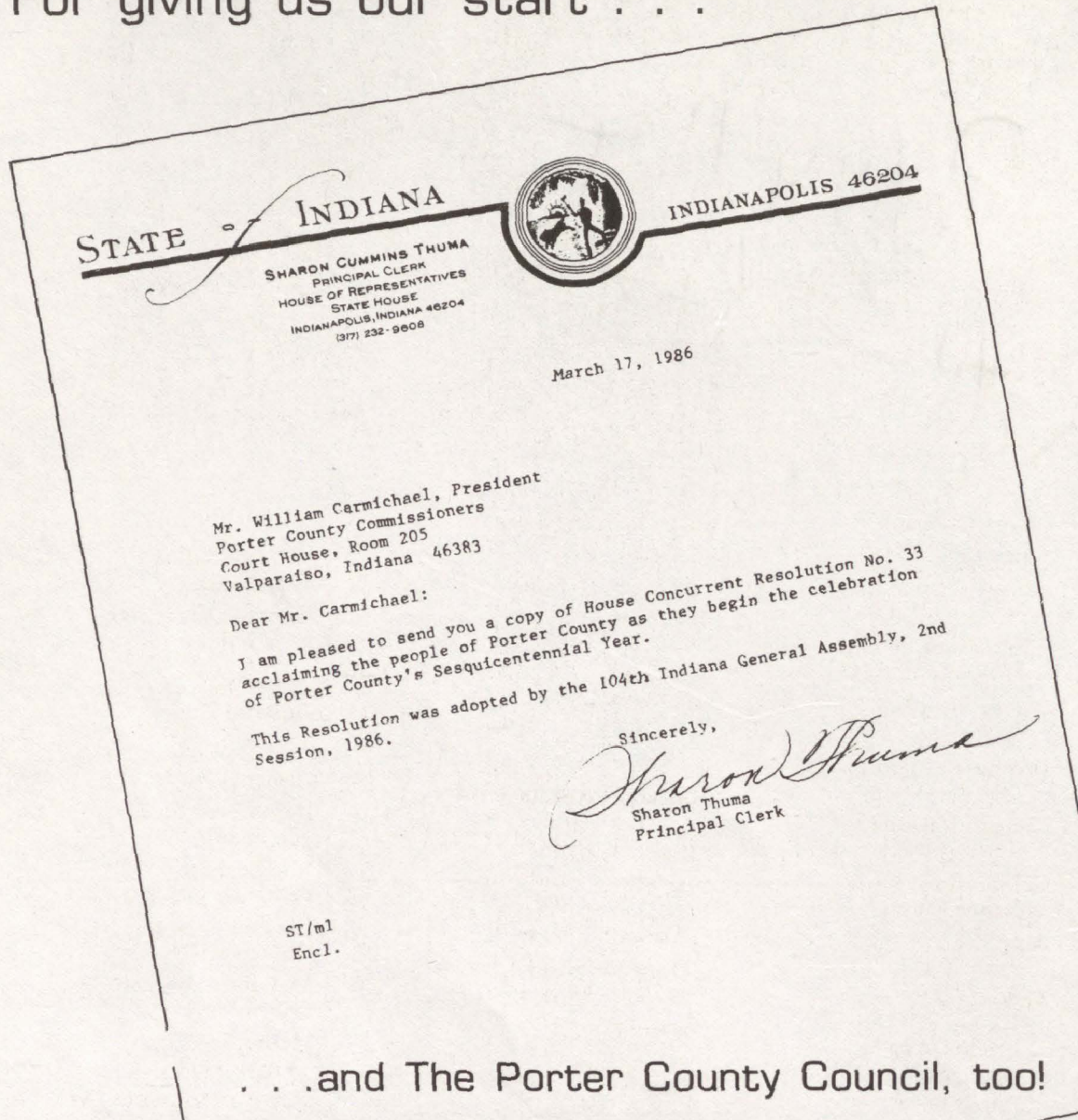




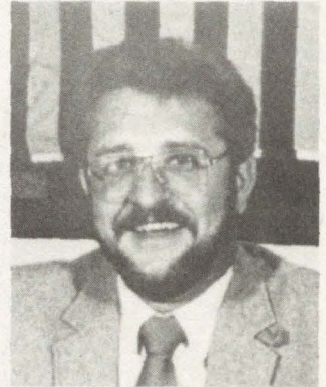
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Porter County Commissioners and Council	2	In God We Trust <i>by John D. Wolf</i>	59
Porter County Sesquicentennial Commission	3	The Porter County Fair <i>by Carl Hefner</i>	63
House Concurrent Resolution	4	Porter County Newspapers	64
Porter County Sesquicentennial, 1836-1986	5	Banking in Porter County	67
The Town of Beverly Shores	9	Porter County's Industrial History	
The Town of Burns Harbor	11	<i>by Art and Martha Willing</i>	68
The Town of Chesterton	13	Porter County Industry	71
The Town of Dune Acres	15	Roadways and Transportation in Porter County	
The Town of Hebron	17	<i>by Willis and Ruth Grieger</i>	73
The Town of Kouts	19	Way Back When	77
The Town of Ogden Dunes	21	Behind Every Great Man <i>by Sylvia Pick</i>	78
The Town of Pines	23	Booming Business	81
The City of Portage	25	Porter County Indians <i>by Shirley Anderson</i>	82
The Town of Porter	27	Early Accommodations in Porter County	85
The City of Valparaiso	28	Charles Clayton: The Tremont Indian Doctor	
Lost Cities and Towns of Porter County	31	<i>by Willis Grieger</i>	86
Littleville, the Town Within a Town	33	Lakes & Rivers	89
Official Event Schedule	35	Indiana Dunes State Park	90
Sesquicentennial Banquet and Ball	37	Diana of the Dunes	93
Duneland Harvest Festival	39	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	94
Kouts Pork Festival	41	Parades in Porter County	97
Holding Hands, Rocking and Running	43	Revolution in The Northwest Territory	99
1986 Sesquicentennial Parade	44	Porter County and the Civil War	
Valparaiso Popcorn Festival	47	<i>by LeRoy F. Bowman</i>	101
Wizard of Oz Days	49	Strike up the Band	105
Valparaiso University	50	Murder and Mystery in Porter County	
Valparaiso University Homecoming	51	<i>by Kim Micciche</i>	107
Education in Porter County <i>by Sylvia Pick</i>	53	Let Us Entertain You	109
We Love a Parade	57	All Around Town	111

THANKS TO
The Porter County Commissioners
For giving us our start . . .



Bill Carmichael



Brian Gesse



Larry Sheets



Larry Jarrett

Christian Anderson

Ruth Ann McWhorter

Jack Clem

Not Pictured: Thomas Keene, Darwin Wiseman, Karen Hughes

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STATE OF INDIANA
INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 33

Offered by Representatives: RALPH DONALD AYRES, ESTHER M. WILSON
WALTER J. ROORDA, MARY KAY BUDAK
ANITA O. BOWSER
Senator: WILLIAM COSTAS

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ACCLAIMING THE PEOPLE OF PORTER COUNTY AS
THEY BEGIN THE CELEBRATION OF PORTER COUNTY'S SESQUICENTENNIAL YEAR

WHEREAS, One hundred fifty years ago, on February 1, 1836, the General
Assembly created Porter County, named to honor Commodore David Porter,
who was distinguished during the War of 1812; and

WHEREAS, Porter County, one of the fastest growing counties in Indiana,
increased in population from 87,000 in 1970 to 120,000 in 1980, and its
rapid growth continues; and

WHEREAS, The county offers a high quality of life with diversified economic,
social and cultural attractions that include steel mills, farmland, The
Port of Indiana, schools of higher education, Indiana Dunes National
Lakeshore and Indiana Dunes State Park; and

WHEREAS, The proud and enthusiastic people of Porter County are planning a
year-long sesquicentennial celebration during which their past will be
recalled and their future anticipated; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that we join in the celebration of the 150th anni-
versary of the creation of Porter County: Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, THE SENATE CONCURRING:

SECTION 1. That we join with the people of Porter County in celebrating
the 150th anniversary of the creation of Porter County.

SECTION 2. That we acknowledge with gratitude and pride the contribu-
tions of the people of Porter County and reaffirm the wisdom of our predeces-
sors in establishing Porter County.

SECTION 3. That copies of this Resolution be sent to the Chairman of
the Porter County Sesquicentennial Committee, the President of the Porter
County Commissioners, the President of the Porter County Council, the Presi-
dent of each Town Board in Porter County and the Mayors of Valparaiso and
Portage.

Ralph Donald Ayres
RALPH DONALD AYRES
State Representative

Esther M. Wilson
ESTHER M. WILSON
State Representative

Walter J. Roorda
WALTER J. ROORDA
State Representative

Mary Kay Budak
MARY KAY BUDAK
State Representative

Anita O. Bowser
ANITA O. BOWSER
State Representative

J. Roberts Ditley
J. ROBERTS DITLEY
Speaker of the House

Sharon Thuma
SHARON THUMA
Principal Clerk



Adopted by the 104th Indiana General
Assembly, 2nd Session, 1986

PORTER COUNTY

SESQUICENTENNIAL

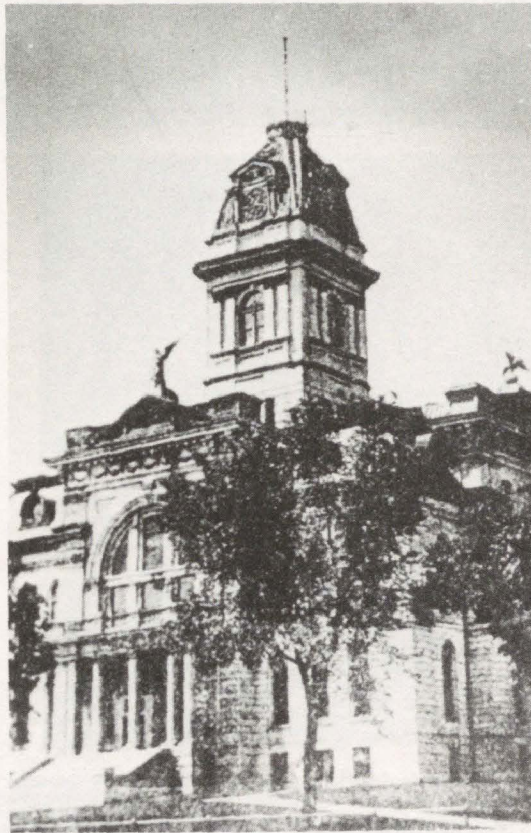
1836 - 1986

The Porter County Sesquicentennial Celebration begins where the Centennial Celebration ended, adding 50 more years of history to this county.

As we celebrate the history of our county, we are celebrating a collection of memories, events, and establishments of the ten surrounding towns that make up the beautiful mosaic of Porter County. They include: Beverly Shores, Burns Harbor, Chesterton, Hebron, Kouts, Pines, Portage, Porter, and Valparaiso. Combined, these towns have provided us with industries, roadways, and scenic recreational areas that people from around the country have enjoyed.

There are several exciting events and plans that are Porter County's present and future that will soon become its past. Time moves all too swiftly, and today's achievements become yesterday's accomplishments.

Porter County is located in the northwest part of the state and its area is approximately 420 square miles. The county was officially established in 1833, and derives its name from David Dixon Porter, a naval commander in the War of 1812.

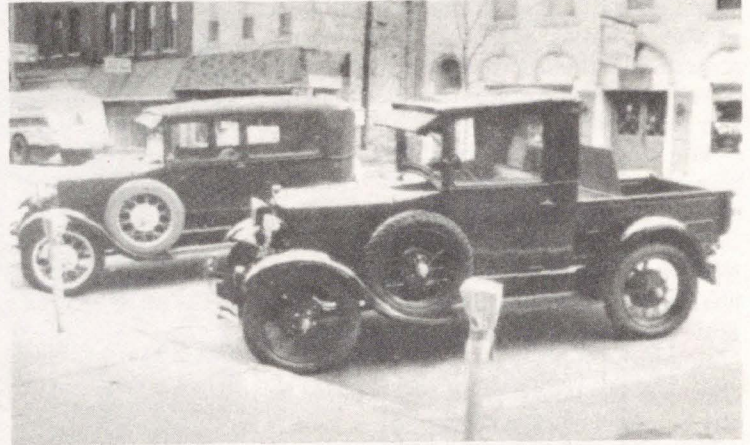


Bordered by Lake Michigan on the north, and the Kankakee River on the south, there are also several smaller lakes, rivers, and streams that supported the trade of fishing and provided access for transportation routes, helping the county to develop.

Porter County's 420 square miles are divided into three well-defined sections. The first section is the Calumet region, through which the Calumet River flows; second is the Morainic region, the largest. This area stretches 230 miles. Farthest south is the Kankakee region, a one-hundred square mile area located on the Kankakee River.

In the early years of the first pioneers, the ideal place to settle was along the bank of a river. The first people to do so were the Mound Builders, ancestors of the North American Indians. They were a race of great antiquity and have been extinct for hundreds of years. Following the demise of the Mound Builders came the Pottawatomie tribe in the late 1800's. As the Pottawatomie Indians settled in Porter County, they were known as "People of the Place of Fire".

... continued on next page



The first white man to join the Indians was Joseph Bailly in 1822. He quickly established "Bailly Town", and started the first Catholic Church. To support his wife and five children, he started the Bailly Trading Post and made a living trading furs and goods.

After Bailly had established his family, new settlers began to move in. The settlements grew, and the new pioneers turned their attention toward the construction of roads, the improvement of the land, and the building of schools; the first of which was built in Center Township, in 1835.

But along with the hardships and long days of work came such popular pastimes as log rolling, wood chopping and corn husking which involved all the men in the neighborhood, while the women enjoyed quilting and rag cutting. As the settlement matured, the organization was completed with the selection of a



their county. The first newspaper, entitled **The Republican**, was hardly more than a few words on a piece of paper. It was started by James Castle.

The area continued to expand as banks were established and physicians and lawyers began setting up their practices. Dr. Seneca Ball was the county's first practicing physician and nursed the people through flu and small pox epidemics.

Art, music, and literature were introduced later, adding to the county's variety of professions and entertainment.

The first major industry was a paper company started in 1866. The first hospital was constructed by D.J. Loring in the 1890's, the structure resembling a residence mansion more than a hospital. Today, Porter Memorial Hospital has

location for the county seat in June 1836.

The county prospered and in 1850 the railroad was introduced. This played a very important role in the development of the county's resources and further growth. Of the approximate 7,220 miles of railroad in the state, nearly 200 miles run through Porter County.

The establishment of a railway system brought rapid growth to the county; people, schools and industries.

The Methodist Male and Female College was constructed in 1873. It was later changed to the Indiana Normal School, and then changed one more time to Valparaiso University, as we know it today. It is the largest Lutheran College in the country.

Soon to follow the establishment of schools and businesses came the press, to inform the people of the progress of





greatly expanded and provides an excellent health care service for the entire community.

McGill Manufacturing Company began in 1905 and is still in operation today along with Urschel's Factory, started in 1910, by William Urschel.

The year of 1929 brought with it the crash of the stock market. Industries were closed and growth was stunted. Through the 1930-40's, progress was slow for industries and the population remained steady. The next big industrial boom came with the introduction of the steel mills in the 1950-60's. The area continued to expand and progress with the establishment of businesses, schools, churches and industries of the present day.



Through the celebration of the Sesquicentennial, we are remembering the struggles and accomplishments of the past which have made Porter County what it is today, a beautiful, profitable place to live.



Porter Memorial Hospital



After many years of dedication and hard work, Porter County now has a fully equipped and fully staffed modern facility that provides a wide range of sophisticated patient care services.

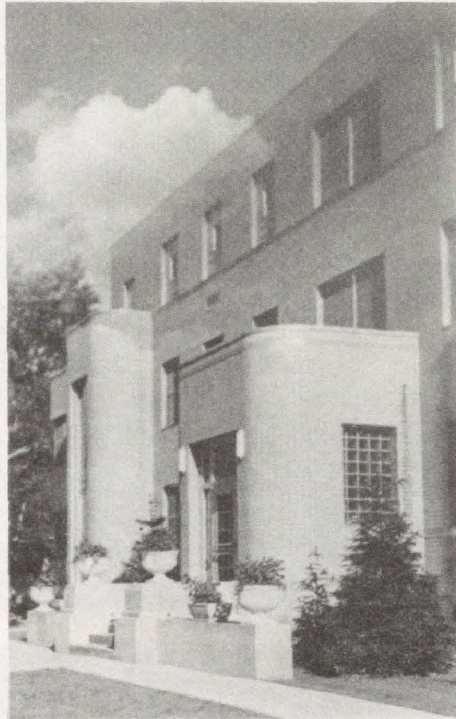
Dr. D.J. Loring built the first hospital in the 1890's. By 1905, the hospital accommodated up to 25 people. Its ownership and operation was assumed by the National Benevolent Association of St. Louis, Missouri.

In the early 1920's, an interested group of citizens wanted to expand the hospital to meet the needs of the growing community. They developed a referendum that was horribly defeated until the year 1938, at which time plans for the Porter Memorial Hospital began.

On December 9, 1939, a 48-bed facility was opened. Throughout the first six months, the hospital admitted 620 patients and recorded 139 births.

In 1948, the first addition to the hospital was opened. This increased the bed size to 96 at a cost of \$195,000. Continued expansion required a second addition, which was completed in 1954.

The hospital continued to expand,



building three more additions to accommodate the growing population. By 1974, Porter Memorial provided 375 medical beds, a combined 16-bed coronary care ICU, a new laboratory, and a physical therapy department.

Porter Memorial presently has an Ambulatory Care Center in Portage, Indiana. This facility will replace the Convenience Center that has been operated by the hospital in Portage since April, 1982. Services will include out-patient surgery, x-ray, cardiology, physical therapy and physician medical services. Construction on the project began July of 1985 and completion is expected to be close to November 1, 1986.

A three-floor addition to the west tower of the hospital is also expected to be completed by November 1, 1986.

This project will consist of patient units of 36 beds each. A heliport on the roof of the fifth floor will be added to handle emergency cases.

Since 1939, Porter Memorial has expanded to meet the medical needs of the community and in the future will continue to do so with the highest level of quality health care available.



The Town of Beverly Shores



Where Dunes Beauty Abounds

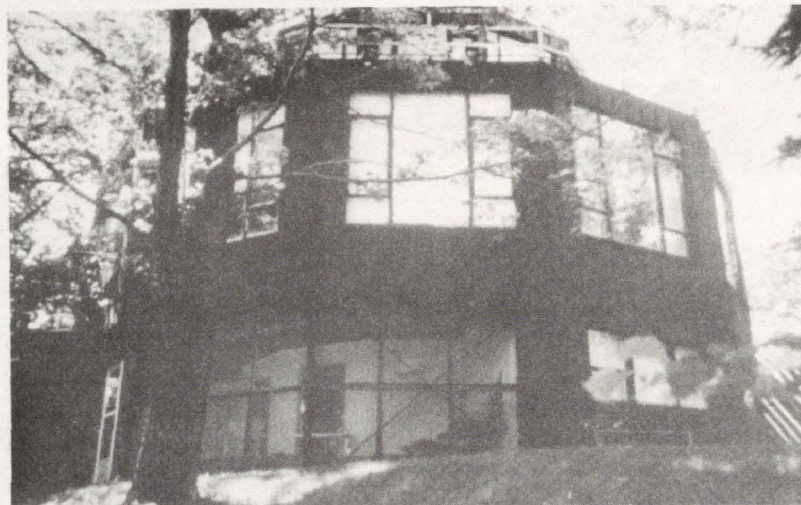


The Town of Beverly Shores originally began as two separate subdivisions: The Bartlett Lake Shore Project and the Beverly Shores Addition, in 1929.

Hiawatha was the name of the main highway that ran through the town and was once an Indian trail to the Ojibwa settlement. In 1823, renowned geologist Henry Schoolcraft and his wife worked together to help advance the Ojibwas. He wrote several books about them and collected the legends of Hiawatha which eventually became the basis for Longfellow's famous poem.

Today, Beverly Shores is a growing subdivision along the Porter County lakefront, complete with churches, businesses and schools. The Beverly Shores project was introduced in 1929 by the Bartlett Realty Company of Chicago, and is named after Fredrick Bartlett's daughter, Beverly. Bartlett had grand ideas of building up the Beverly Shores area into a posh resort for Chicagoans.

Shortly after the Great Depression ended, Porter County experienced a building boom. There were many people seeking to build homes along beautiful Lake Michigan and the town of Beverly Shores prospered. To accommodate the



Above: Construction crew digging foundation for the "Homes of Tomorrow".

Left: 1933 World's Fair "House of Tomorrow".

new resort town, a grand inn was built along with a riding academy, a playhouse and a casino. Today, only the casino remains and has since been remodeled as the Red Lantern Inn, a restaurant overlooking the lake.

The year of 1933 brought with it the Chicago's World's Fair and an organization called the "Century of Progress", to oversee the building of the "Homes of Tomorrow" which were to be displayed at the fair. Five homes were constructed and displayed at the fair where 38 million people were able to see them.

The five homes include the Rostone House, the Armco-Ferro Enamel House, the Southern Cypress Manufactured House, the House of Tomorrow and the Florida Tropical House.

These homes were purchased after the fair and were transported by the Civic Engineers Ltd. to a specified area of Beverly Shores. Today these special homes are located between State Park Road and Broadway on Lake Shore Drive.

The town continued to grow throughout the depression, mainly due to Bartlett's intuitive business sense, but inevitably slowed with World War II and gas rationing. The town remained constant until its next expansion that arrived with the establishment of the National Lake Shore in 1966.

Fifty years ago, Beverly Shores was seen primarily as a summer resort, but

today many of the once-tourists have become permanent residents and are exposed all year 'round to the natural beauty and history of the dunes.



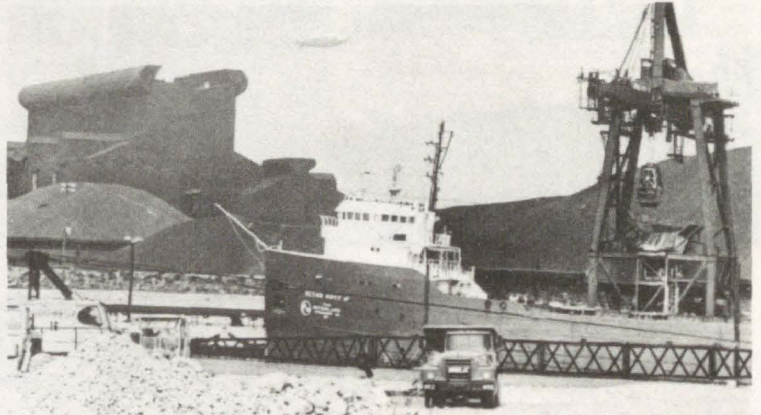
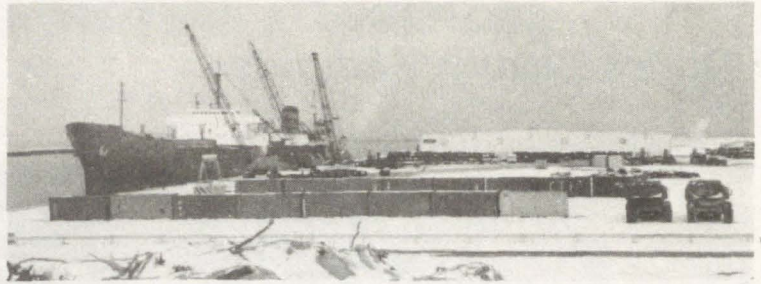
The opening of the Port of Indiana, Burns International Harbor, represents over 150 years of plans, crusades, and plain hard work, and as such, caps a colorful history of interstate debates, congressional wrangling, and courtroom battles. Well-known historical figures such as Daniel Webster and Jefferson Davis were a part of the port's history; so were a number of distinguished Indiana congressmen, general assemblymen, and state commissioners and officials who carried the fight for the port to the public and to Washington, D.C.; and so were the talented professors and engineers who helped to lay the groundwork for state plans. Many prominent businessmen and citizens of Porter County also participated. The official groundbreaking ceremony was held in October, 1966. On September 11, 1969, the SS Lehigh entered the harbor, becoming the first ship to use the port.

The dedication of Burns International Harbor marks more than the opening of a port facility. It represents the fulfillment of a dream that captured the imaginations and creative energies of people since Indiana was first granted statehood. This dream from the past has been transformed into today's achievement and holds even greater promise for tomorrow.



BURNS INTERNATIONAL HARBOR

6600 U.S. HIGHWAY 12 PORTAGE, IN 46368 (219) 787-8636



The Town of Burns Harbor



Porter County's Youngest Town



Porter County's youngest town known as Burns Harbor was raised by the establishment of the Bethlehem Steel Mill. Before it was incorporated as Burns Harbor it was known as Westport.

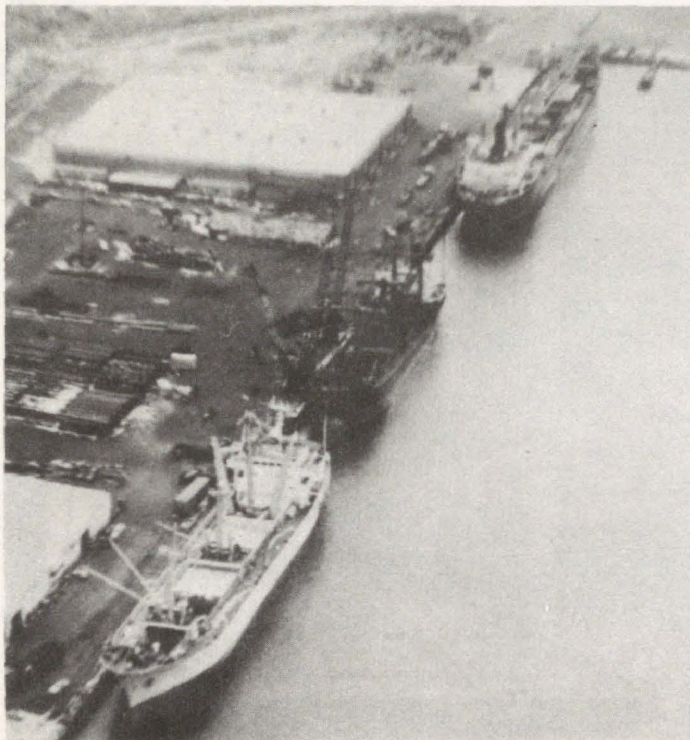
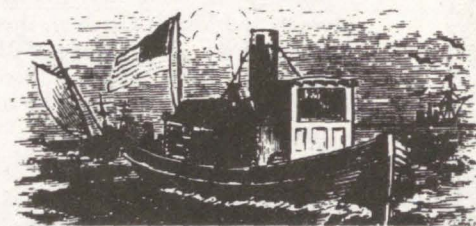
It was granted town status September 9, 1967, by the county commissioners.

Before the town became incorporated, its assessed value was \$1,021,712, but within three months of its first election,

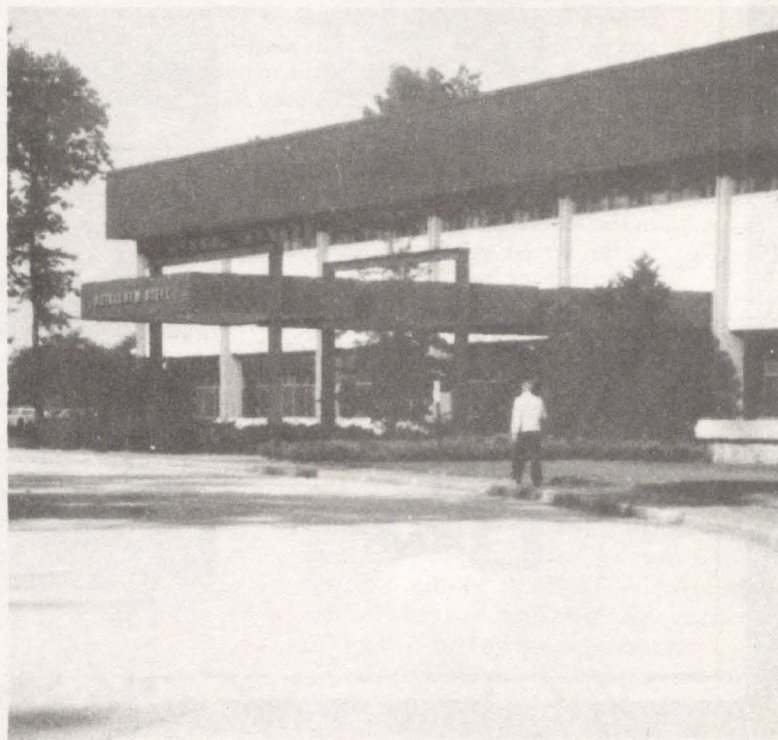
it had more than doubled its value and annexed 337 acres of property, some of which was owned by Bethlehem Steel; the town expanded.

Bethlehem Steel agreed to help finance the incorporation if the residents would raise the first \$1,000 themselves. The residents raised the money and the town grew with the aid of the mill.

Burns Harbor is bordered by Lake Michigan on the north, Portage to the southwest and the towns of Porter and Chesterton to the East. The town is home to approximately 950 residents and celebrated the dedication of its first town complex September 28, 1981. The complex contains the Clerk-Treasurer, the Town Marshall and the fire department offices. The town is governed by a board of trustees.



Burns International Harbor



Bethlehem Steel Corporation

CHESTERTON STATE BANK

Five Generations of Service to Porter County



Edward Morgan



John Read



James M. Read



James T. Read



Robert A. Read

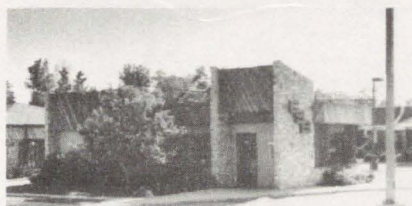
The friendly family spirit which has marked the story of Chesterton since the days of its settlers has come down through the generations. On the streets people know each other as neighbors; and in the lobbies of the bank no person feels like a stranger.

Founded in 1890 by George C. Morgan and Joseph Gardner, then acquired in its entirety in 1901 by Charles L. Jeffery, the first bank in Chesterton was on its way to becoming a steady influence.

Edward L. Morgan (son of the original founder and grandson of Jesse Morgan, Chesterton's first permanent settler), acquired the assets of the bank, and in 1910, this private company obtained a charter as State Bank of Indiana. Mr. Morgan served as president until 1962.

Mr. J. Oliver Johnson, another pioneer who played a prominent role in the economic development of Chesterton, served as Vice President until his retirement in 1967.

John Read, past Board Chairman, had 50 years of banking experience in-



vested in the Chesterton State Bank. As his first endeavor in the business world after graduating from college in 1924, banking would become the main focus of his life. The conviction that the hard times of the 30's would pass and the vision of a thriving community sustained him through those trying times. By the end of the 30's the bank was on a steady course, ready to expand, reflecting the growth and prosperity of a healthy community.

James M. Read (son of John Read), who now serves as Chairman of the Board, continues the fine tradition with his two sons, Robert A. and James T. Read.

Serving South Haven, two locations in Portage, and two locations in Chesterton, the bank has continually improved its services. The addition of drive-up windows, television drive-up windows, and automated bookkeeping blend to give Chesterton State Bank the well-deserved reputation for prompt, efficient service.

Choosing a place for one's money was and still is a matter of personal trust. You can trust Chesterton State Bank.

**CHESTERTON
STATE
BANK**

- CHESTERTON
- PORTAGE
- SOUTH HAVEN

The Town of Chesterton

Home of Art Fairs & Antique Shops



Former residence of Henry Grieger.

Coffee Creek, or Chesterton as we know it today, became a town in 1847. The first man to establish himself was William Thomas, but before Thomas, a major portion of the land belonged to a Pottowatomi squaw by the name of Ma-Me-Nass. She owned many land deeds she had received through a treaty from the government. The land was passed on through her father, Pier Morgan, who was a half breed, and then eventually to the Thomas family.

After the Thomas family, more people arrived to settle the town, and the first school was built. It was started by Jesse Morgan and the land and lumber were donated by William Thomas.

In 1852, Thomas and his brother, John, worked diligently to bring the railroad through Chesterton to expand the area. The railroad brought men from all over the country and the town began to boom.

In 1854, the first church was built,

again the land and lumber being donated by Thomas. Then in 1893, the Chicago Stopper Land Company purchased a part of the Thomas farm to develop it into an industrial area. Houses, stores, and factories were built; the area was becoming the center of industry — until World War I brought everything to an abrupt halt.

After the war, the town once again prospered with the establishment of a China Factory, The Sal Mountain Roofing Company and a pickle factory. In addition to the construction of four brick yards, the Hydraulic Press Brick Company became the largest in the state. An organ and chemical factory added to the variety of industries.

In 1898, the first telephone company was introduced. Charles Jefferys, of the

Nickel's Drug Store "The Rexall Store"



Our Policy!

Honesty of Purpose, Skill of Manufacture, Purity of Drugs. Guaranteed Satisfaction to the user.

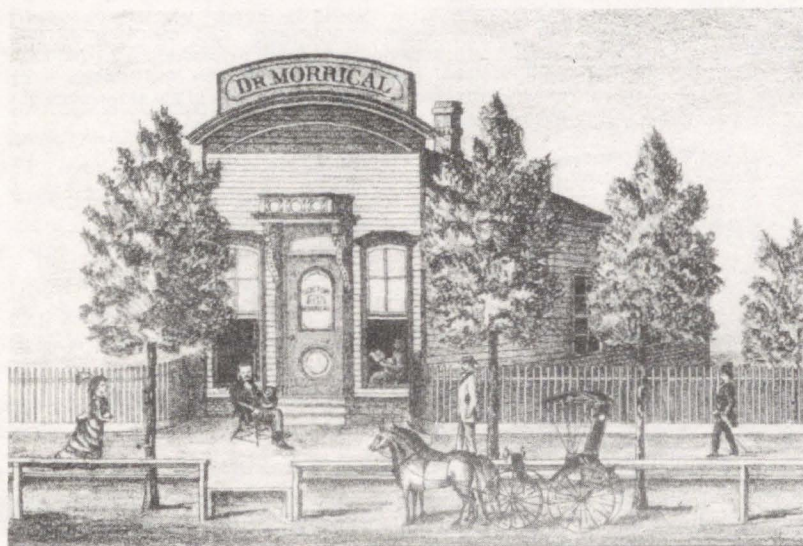
The Rexall Store

Stands for the Best in Drug Store Goods, the Best in Drug Store Service.

Cor. Broadway and Third St. Bell Phone, No. 1

CHESTERTON,

INDIANA



OFFICE OF FRANK H. MORRICAL M.D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON CHESTERTON IND.

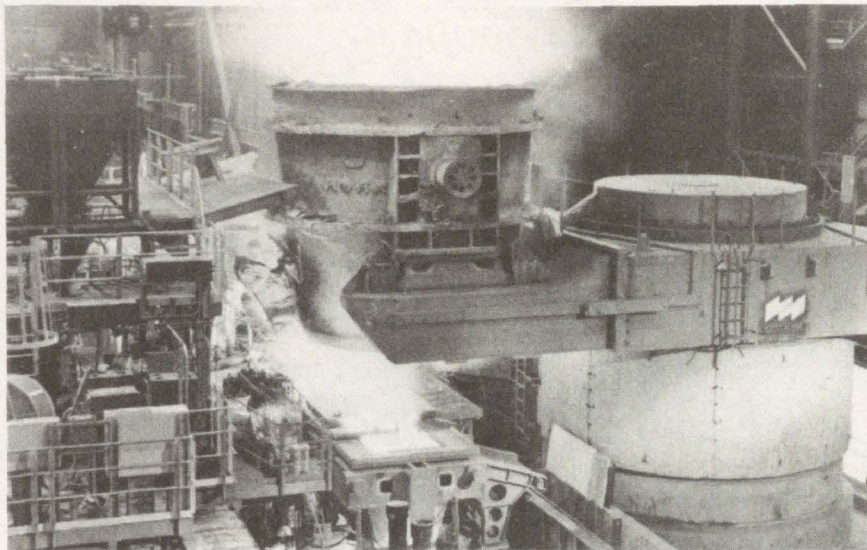
Chesterton State Bank, was head of the enterprise.

The first fire department was started in 1902 by J. F. Graessle, the foreman of the Chesterton Tribune. The Tribune was originally founded by M. Mikles, a lawyer from Bourbon, Indiana.

The town continued to grow by leaps and bounds by adding industries, schools, and residential areas. On December 8, 1980, the Chesterton town board adopted ordinances annexing seven parcels of land that were expected to double the town's population.

Today, Chesterton is governed by a town board. The members are elected every four years. They provide a fully equipped police and fire department.

Working with Porter County since 1962



Burns Harbor Plant Statistics

- To replace the facilities now in operation at Burns Harbor would require more than \$4.5 billion in 1985 dollars.
- Approximately 6,150 are employed at the Burns Harbor Plant. The annual payroll was about \$219 million in 1985.
- In 1985, approximately \$12.1 million in state and local taxes were paid, of which about \$8.8 million represented local property taxes.
- Steelmaking capacity of 5.3 million tons annually.
- In 1985, Burns Harbor shipped 3,952,452 tons of product, an annual record for the plant.
- About 3,300 acres of property are owned, but present facilities occupy only about half of this land. Excess property is being actively marketed for economic development.
- Products include: plate, hot- & cold-rolled sheets, and electro-galvanized sheets.
- As of the end of 1985, more than \$157.7 million has been spent on environmental control. In 1985, operating and maintaining pollution control equipment at Burns Harbor cost nearly \$30 million.

Highlights of Burns Harbor Plant Development

- 1962 Bethlehem Steel announced plans to construct a steel plant on a 3,300-acre site at Burns Harbor, Indiana.
- 1964 The first facility at Burns Harbor, the 160-inch plate mill, began production.
- 1965 A cold-rolled sheet mill and a tin mill went into production.
- 1966 The 80-inch hot-rolled sheet mill was started up.
- 1969 The plant's initial steelmaking facilities were brought on stream. These facilities consisted of an 82-oven cokemaking battery, a 5,000-ton-per-day blast furnace, two 300-ton-capacity basic oxygen steelmaking furnaces, soaking pits and a slabbing mill.
- 1972 A second 82-oven cokemaking battery and another 5,000-TPD blast furnace were started up.
- 1975 Bethlehem Steel's first continuous slab casting machine and a sintering plant were put into operation at Burns Harbor. The caster is capable of producing 1.5 million tons of slabs annually.
- 1978 A 110-inch sheared plate mill and third BOF vessel became fully operational.
- 1983 The Galvanized Products Division at Bethlehem Steel's complex in Lackawanna, N.Y., became an operating unit of the Burns Harbor plant. The GPD consists of a 72-inch-wide cold mill complex and a 72-inch-wide hot-dip galvanizing line capable of producing 500,000 tons of hot-dipped galvanized sheets annually.
- 1983 A continuous heat-treating line, one of only two such facilities in the United States, went into operation in the cold strip mill at Burns Harbor.
- 1984 Bethlehem Steel's first electrogalvanizing line went on stream at Burns Harbor. A converted tin-plating line, the EGL is capable of applying coatings of zinc in various weights to one or both sides of sheets measuring up to 48 inches wide.
- 1986 The plant's second continuous slab caster goes on stream. No. 2 caster is capable of producing 2.2 million tons of slabs annually, and, along with No. 1 caster, will allow Burns Harbor to cast about 75% of the steel made at the plant each year.



BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION, BURNS HARBOR PLANT

The Town of Dune Acres



Residential Town Overlooking Lake Michigan



Dune Acres is a residential community lying along two miles of Lake Michigan's shore. It was incorporated as a town in 1923 when it had only five houses and 16 residents. It has grown slowly through the past 63 years, and has less than three hundred year-around residents in 1986. There are no churches, schools or business establishments, and only a limited area of industrial development on the southwest border, unconnected with the residential portion.

In the early 1920's a group of Gary men purchased about six hundred acres of duneland, formed a real estate corporation and developed their first subdivision. It included a clubhouse with an adjacent guest house, a 9-hole golf course and a boat harbor. The harbor was built in 1926, with the help of horse-drawn shovels, but washed away in the winter storms of 1927. The golf course, on the border of the marsh, was abandoned during the depression of the 30's, and soon returned to nature. The roads and the clubhouse were deeded to the town at that time and became park property along with most of the beach. In 1947, the guest house was demolished, leaving only the town water reservoir beneath it. The clubhouse has remained as a town facility for meetings and special occa-

sions. One other town structure, a marshal's office, is located on Mineral Springs Road where woods and swamp meet. All vehicles pass this point where officers on duty can see who is entering, ascertain their purpose, provide maps and directions for reaching their destinations, and warn visitors about town traffic regulations and speeds. This is especially needed because there are no sidewalks and considerable pedestrian

traffic on the hilly roads.

Prior to World War II, most houses in Dune Acres were built for summer use. Now, 75% of the 136 houses are occupied throughout the year, and two-thirds of the residents are registered Indiana voters.

An important clue to the character of the town is the unusual amount of land devoted to the town park. In addition to the property dedicated to the town by the original developers and subsequent subdividers, citizen subscription in 1952 raised funds to purchase 150 acres of land bordering the road entering the town.

Between 1966 and 1979 over half of the undeveloped portion of the town's 1310 acres was acquired by the federal government for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park.

Although this acquisition, in effect encircling Dune Acres, severely limits any further town growth, the protection of the environment is assured. The National Lakeshore is implementing a system of nature trails and limited access to such ecologically fragile spots as the famed Cowles Bog, and dunes prairie areas. These projects seem to be in harmony with the town's objectives and efforts to preserve the natural environment as much as possible.



HAPPY 150th BIRTHDAY PORTER COUNTY



SINCE 1889 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF VALPARAISO

**PROUD OF OUR TRADITION —
DEDICATED TO YOUR FUTURE!**



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF VALPARAISO

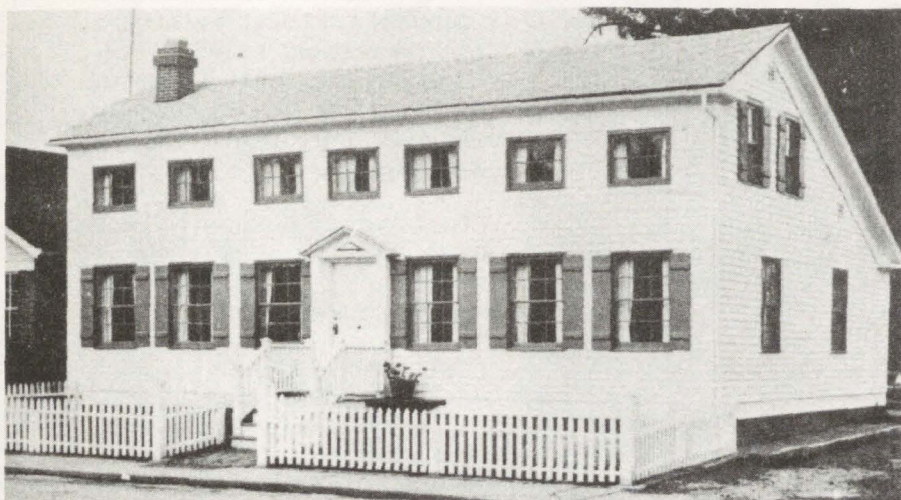


- VALPARAISO
- PORTAGE
- CHESTERTON
- HEBRON
- KOUTS

The Town of Hebron



A Community Rich in Heritage



THE STAGE COACH INN

The Town of Hebron was developed when the railroad came through, bringing large numbers of people with it. It began in 1844 when John Alyea laid out the boundaries of the area. The following year, a man by the name of Bagley built the first log cabin, and the same year a Presbyterian minister succeeded in building the first post office.

Samual Alyea built the second house, and in 1846, ran the first general store

out of his home until he formed a partnership with E. W. Palmer and set up a new store.

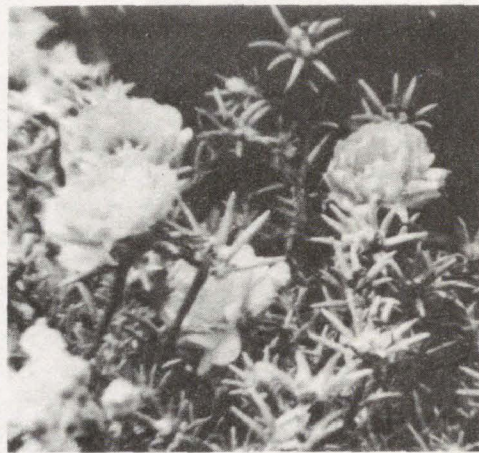
An addition was made to the town when Mr. James laid out several half-acre lots in 1849, on which the first brick building was erected.

Hebron continued to grow when in 1875, Sweeney and Son built the first brick business building. The building was two stories and in the upper story

the town hall was established. Following the town hall, Samuel McCune opened the first hotel.

The first attempt to incorporate the town was in 1874; but it was not until 1886, after two more unsuccessful efforts, that it was officially incorporated with a population of 663.

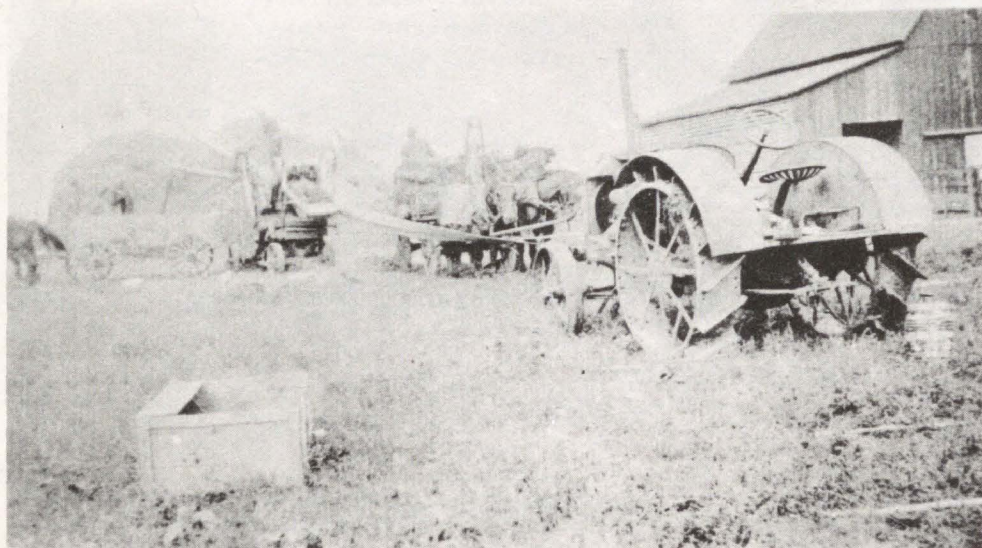
As the population increased, so did the different professions and businesses. Among them were the first newspaper called the Free Press, started by H. R.



Gregory, and the first physician, Dr. John K. Blackstone. The town's two churches were started by the Methodists and the Presbyterians.

Businesses were established by the Citizens Bank, the Hebron Telephone Company, a butter and cheese company and a lumber company.

To completely meet the needs of the citizens, four general stores, a livery stable, a bakery, jewelry store and drug store were added.



Tractor powering thresher.

Gracious, Kindly Service Since 1882



Above: Ewalt Kosanke home, built in 1882, is now the site of the Kosanke Funeral Home.

Below: Ewalt and Matilda Kosanke, parents of Ed Kosanke.



James E. Kosanke

"Jerry" Schweizer



The Kosanke Funeral Home, established in 1882, is now in its third generation.

The business was started by Ewalt Kosanke, after he brought his family to Kouts from the city of Wanatah.

He began by building a small store, where he made furniture by hand and repaired broken furniture for his customers.

Then Mr. Key, the village blacksmith died, and a mortician named Mr. LaPell traveled from Valparaiso to take care of the funeral. The distance was so great that Mr. LaPell suggested that Mr. Kosanke add undertaking in with his furniture business. He agreed and his three sons have followed the same profession.

As the Kosanke business grew, a larger building was needed to accommodate it and a new two-story structure was built.

In 1917, the building was badly damaged by a tornado. It was hit again in 1935, and they removed the second story. The Kosankes continued to make improvements, beginning with a funeral chapel in 1941. More improvements were made in 1960 and again in 1964.

Today, Kouts boasts a funeral home whose facilities and gracious service ranks among the finest in the state.

Kosanke Funeral Home

105 E. Indiana Street

Kouts, Indiana 46347

(219) 766-2224

The Town of Kouts



A Bustling Farm Community



George Glissman Hotel & Saloon

The town of Kouts, originally spelled, Kautz, was founded by Bernard Kouts, when he brought his family here to settle from Pennsylvania in 1835.

A farmer until the coming of the railroad, Kouts and his brother-in-law, H.A. Wright, established the first store and built the first house on the new land. Mr. Kouts continued his career as a merchant for 16 years and also acted as an agent for the Pennsylvania railroad.

He came to be the most prominent businessman of his time.

In addition to farming, a lumber, hardware, and blacksmith business employed several of the men.

August Hoofarth also served the Kouts business community. An immigrant from Germany, he brought with him his skill as a brickmason and in 1906 he built a cement plant, where he was joined in the business by his two sons. The

building was remodeled at one time for use by Kouts Cabinets. A new building was constructed on the site when the original was destroyed by fire.

As the town prospered, it added a hotel to the area, run by George and Elizabeth Glissman. Originally called "The Central House", it was later renamed "The Hunters Home". It provided lodging, food, and a tavern, and became extremely popular to the hunters during the hunting season. Along with the hotel, Mr. Glissman also owned the only ice house in the area.

The railroad played a major role in the expansion of the town, but in 1887, that stopped when a Chicago and Atlantic passenger train was hit by a Wabash freight train. The result was an unknown number of casualties and a decrease in the town's population, along



Goodpasture's Barber Shop



Pictured above Mrs. Rosenbaum at reins of rural mail route buggy which she used until 1923.

with the bankruptcy of the Chicago Atlantic Railroad.

1914 was the first time that the citizens saw a need to have the town made legal, but it wasn't until 1921, that it was incorporated. At the time, the population was 576. Although granted incorporation, for the first year the government was run on money borrowed from the trustees.

Eventually, the town was able to finance itself and continued to grow by adding schools, businesses and developing subdivisions. Many of the businesses established at the turn of the century are still being run by the original families of Kouts.

1909-1910



79 Years of Growth and Progress

1907



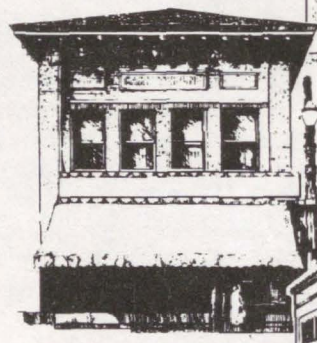
1910-1915



1915-1921



1908-1921

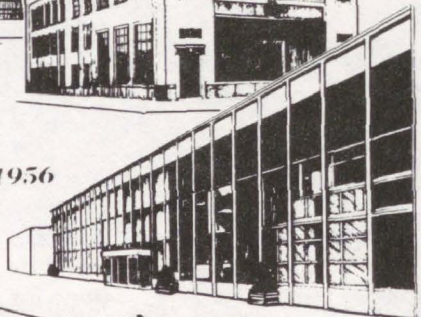


1921-1927

1927-1956



1956



Present

The Post-Tribune was started as the Gary Weekly Tribune in the spring of 1907 by Homer Carr and George Scott, from a building where the South Shore station is located.

It became a daily paper on Labor Day 1908, publishing Monday through Saturday, but it wasn't until October 2, 1955, that a Sunday paper was put out.

In 1909, a rival paper, the Evening Post, was started by Thomas Elwood Knotts, Gary Town Board president and candidate for mayor. After being elected, he left the paper to Thomas H. Cannon and Frank Patrick, Chicago newspapermen he had enlisted.

In 1910, the Evening Post was bought by Henry Richard Snyder Sr. and run by his sons, J. Ralph Snyder and H.B. Snyder.

The Post moved to 118 W. 5th Ave., then to 20 W. 5th Ave. in 1915. On July 11, 1921, the Post bought Homer Carr's Tribune and the two papers became one — the Post-Tribune.

Fire struck the building December 18, 1922, and the paper moved to 451 Broadway on October 12, 1927, where it stayed until 1957 when it moved to its present home, 1065 Broadway.

In 1966 the paper was sold to Ridder Publications which merged with Knight newspapers to become Knight Ridder on July 7, 1974.

In 1985, we expanded into the building next door and enhanced the front of our building with a new facade.

On June 16, 1986, the Post-Tribune became a morning paper, seven days a week, making it the only local Northwest Indiana paper to be published every morning. The Post-Tribune, committed to quality journalism for over 79 years.

Post-Tribune

The Town of Ogden Dunes



Beautiful Lakefront Residential Area



The Dunes Highway (U.S. 12) was put through Ogden Dunes in 1923. Previously, road access was limited to the old pioneer route along the beach or an old stagecoach trail (still faintly visible) running across the southern end of town. The South Shore Railroad stop was called Wickliffe. The community consisted of a store — the Sand Dunes Inn and a power substation for the electric railroad. "Diana of the Dunes" (actually Alice Gray) and her husband, Paul Wilson lived in the undeveloped north-western part of Ogden Dunes from 1920 until Alice passed on in 1925.

In 1923, Samuel Reck bought the Francis Ogden Estate, much of which became Ogden Dunes. Reck, Colin Mackenzie, and Joseph Boo had the original part of town laid out in 1924. Not many people bought into the new development. The only transportation about town was horse-drawn wagons over the sand roads. Some people boated to town on Lake Michigan. There was no crossing over the New York Central Railroad tracks which separated the north part of Ogden Dunes from the highway. To assure themselves of a right-of-way, the 24 residents voted to incorporate the town in 1925.

The N.Y.C.R.R. put a branch line (known as the "sand tracks") through the Dunes farther north to carry mined

sand from National Steel's land. It was abandoned and is now a town park. Ski-Hill was the site of our nation's highest ski jump from 1927-1932. The slide was 500 feet long and thirty stories high. The Norge Ski Club held international competitions here until the jump was taken down.

Ogden Dunes grew slowly. There were 50 residents in 1930, 144 in 1940, 429 in 1950, and 788 by 1956. Today there are several times that many, as most of the Dunes area has since been developed.

By 1931 the major streets were made passable with cinders. The practice of issuing local town license plates to residents began in 1938. Street signs went

up after some names were changed. For forty years, Memorial Day has been the big Ogden Dunes holiday. The get-together crowds have grown so much over the years that the service has been moved from the beach to the tennis courts to the ball diamond (Kratz Field). Ogden Dunes started a volunteer fire department and enlarged its police department. The police "shanty" has been expanded several times. The old town switchboard in the phone office was used until the late '50s.

Ogden Dunes started out as a resort community. The original plans for a golf course, hotel, and clubhouse were dropped. A forty-acre dune preserve was contemplated, but never came about. However, about ten percent of the town has been designated as public and private parkland.

The Ogden Dunes Homeowners Association was formed in 1957. Samuel Reck's son, Nelson, gave the ODHA most of its land for parks. The top of Mount Everest, the highest point in Portage Township at 745 feet, was used to fill in part of Ogden Dunes' portion of Lake Longinus for a waterworks. Over the years, fewer and fewer residents have had only summer homes. There are still a few old-timers here from the early days, but the Dunes has a high turn-over rate.

The major challenge Duners need to face for the future is what to do about landfills east of town, causing the beach to continually erode away.



Ski-Hill, the nation's largest ski jump, was 500 feet long and 30 stories high.

Happy Birthday Porter County!

We're proud to have brought you the news... while it was news; and pledge to do so for another 150 years.



The Vidette-Messenger and Company

Publishers of: The Vidette-Messenger; Kouts Times; Hebron Herald; The South Porter County Shopper; V-M Countryside; The Lake County Star; Crown Point Register; Cedar Lake Register; and Southlake Register.

The Town of Pines



Pine Trees Still Surround Town



The town of Pines was originally developed on the farm homestead of George Diehl, by William Schleman. It was established shortly after U.S. 12, which was one of the first concrete highways, was built.

The first major industry was timbering and the town derives its name from the Pine trees that grew primarily in the north part of the area. Most of the timber was sold for the construction of railroad cars and canal boats. Saw mills

were established when timber was plentiful, but diminished with the extinction of the timber.

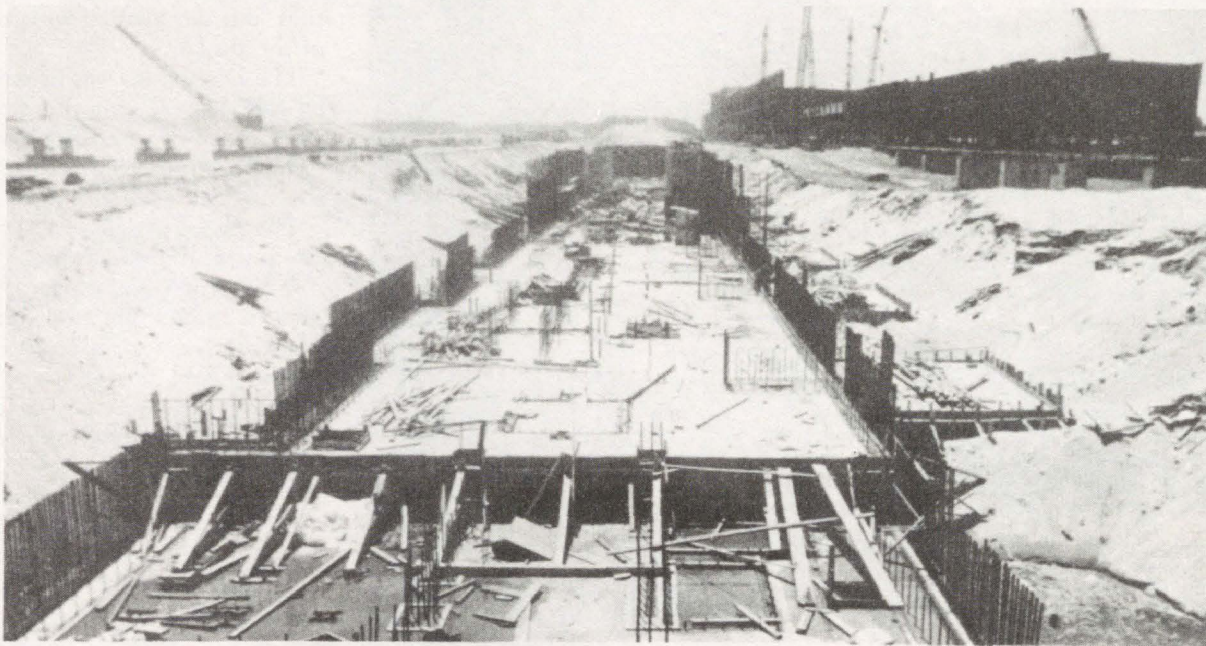
The Diehl land was originally purchased July 5, 1922, for the development of the town, but when the Pines was incorporated, another farm was introduced — the Chancy Blair farm.

The Blair farm had been a large fishing site but was drained and converted into a cranberry plantation. Presently, the area is noted for its wild blueberries, blackberries, and raspberries.

The Diehl farmhouse was later purchased by the Guy Drake family and the Ardendale subdivision which greatly helped to expand the town, was added to the area by Henry Schnick.



Celebrating the past, planning for the future.



Groundbreaking ceremonies for National Steel Corporation Midwest Division took place on August 18, 1959.

Construction of the initial phase required two years. In 1962, the Midwest Division was selected by Factory Magazine as a "Top Ten Award" winner in its survey of 950 plants built in 1961. The board of judges in granting the award called Midwest "...the finest industrial instrument for making steel products that has ever been erected".

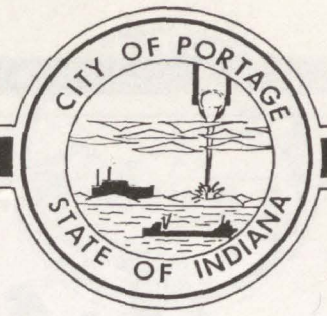
National Steel remains dedicated to its original promise to operate a facility that would be a clean, quiet, and attractive industrial neighbor with the people of Portage, Midwest's home town.

Standing on the firm foundation built over the past twenty-seven years, National Steel looks forward to the challenges of becoming a world class supplier of steel products. The Midwest Division with its 1700 world class employees is prepared to meet this challenge.

 **National
Steel**

**Midwest
Division**

The City of Portage



A Blend of Industry and Lakeshore Beauty



Crisman School

Portage is located in the northwest corner of Indiana on the southern tip of Lake Michigan and is said to be named after Portage, Ohio. The northern part contains sandhills similar to those on the shore of Lake Michigan, and beginning in the late 1800's, large quantities of sand were shipped to Chicago where it was mixed with fine-grain clay and used for moldings and caulking boilers.

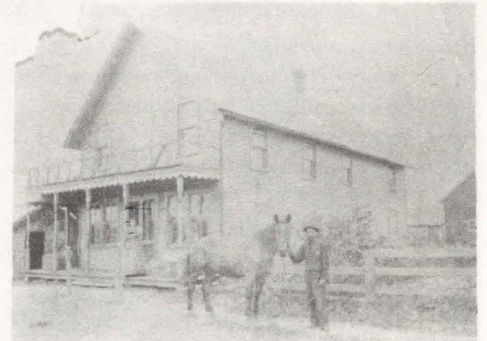
Jacob Wolf, Berrett Dorr and Reuben Hurlbert were the first to bring their families and stake their claims in the new land in 1834. During the next two years several more immigrants joined the settlement.

These new pioneers lived in log cabins, constructed without nails, with greased paper windows or none at all. In addition to the first homes, a tavern was

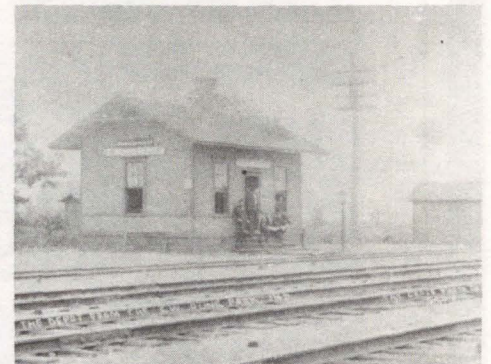
opened in 1837, near an old stage line running from Chicago to Detroit.

In 1840 schools were built to educate the children in the community. Among the earliest teachers were N.E. Yost, M. L. Rerris, Lottie Hewitt and Minnie Spencer.

The town soon added three post offices in 1871 along with the first store, run by Isaac Crisman. But the population was slow to expand, and in 1910, consisted of only 75 people. It wasn't until the railroads were established that businesses were built.



Above: Scofield Store. Below: Railroad Depot.



Today, Portage has a population of 48,000 and a network of railroads. In the north are the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend.

The city is administered by a mayor, clerk-treasurer, and a seven-member city council.

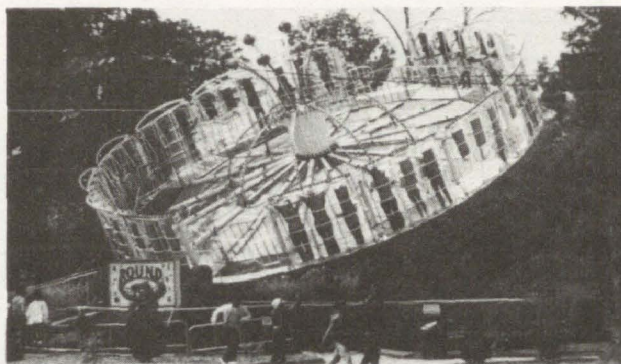
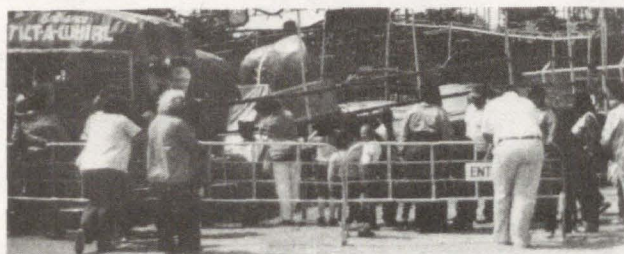
A full-time police and fire department protects the citizens. Unlike the first log cabin school, there are now eight elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school.



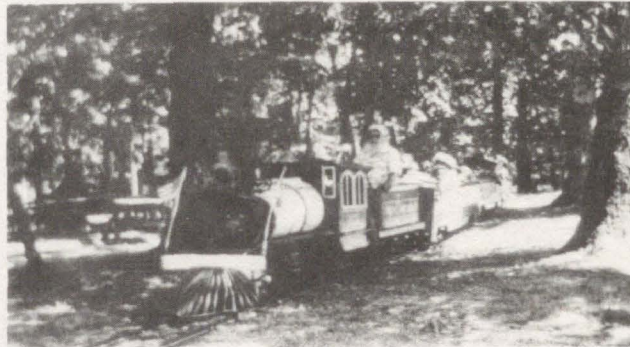
Sandmining at Dune Park.

Enchanted FOREST

AMUSEMENT PARK, INC.



**PORTER
COUNTY'S
PLAYLAND
SINCE
1956**



**For one reasonable price
you get unlimited fun!**

SOME OF OUR POPULAR RIDES

Skyliner - Mad Mouse Roller Coaster - Dodgems
Scrambler - Twister - Tilt-a-Whirl - Octopus
Merry Go Round - Train Ride - Ferris Wheel
Paratrooper - Safari Dark Ride - Tram Ride
Kiddie Whip - Jolly Caterpillar - Kiddie Boat
Sky Fighter - Go Karts - and many more.

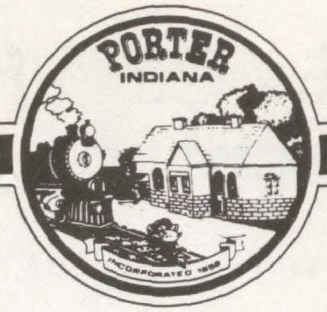
**Enchanted
FOREST**

**THE PLAYLAND
OF THE INDIANA DUNES**

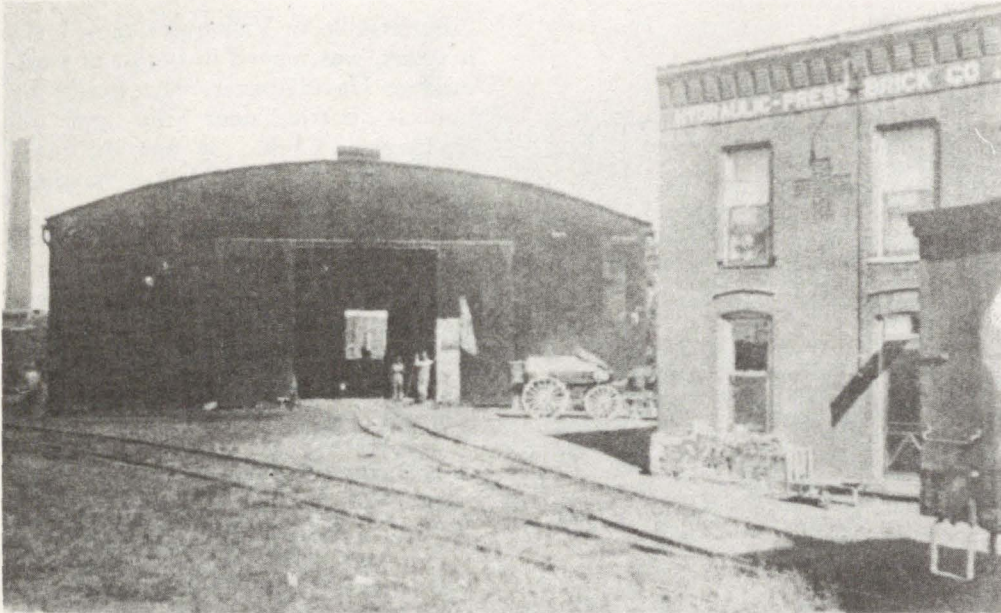
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U.S. 20 & Ind. 49, Porter, Indiana

The Town of Porter



Gateway to the Dunes and Lake Michigan



Above: The Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Company. Below: Downtown Porter.

The town of Porter has 128 years of history behind it, beginning with the Hokanson and Cornell families. In 1851, Isaac and Priscella Cornell sold their property to the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company, which was later the Michigan Central Railroad, thus laying the foundation for the new town.

It didn't take long for the town to expand and by the year 1884 it boasted eight brickyards, eight general stores and a population of 250. Industry continued to expand when the Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Company moved to Porter along with additional railroad companies. These companies employed a majority of the people.

Near the turn of the century officials thought that the town would become a city due to its large population and several developers concentrated on expanding the "boom" area, which lies south of downtown. Unfortunately, the "boom" area was settled as a portion of Chesterton. As a result, Chesterton continued to grow, as Porter began losing its brickyards and the distinction of becoming a railroad town. Although Porter celebrates its birthday as 1898, it was not incorporated until 1908. Its name is derived from an official of the

Michigan Central Railroad Company.

In 1908, John Busse, Fred Cole, and Frank Kemp became some of the town's leading citizens. Busse opened the area's largest general department and grocery store, Cole became Porter's first appointed principal, and Frank Kemp was elected the first town clerk after the town hall was built. Following the original construction, two sections were added, representing the police and fire stations. A 2,000 lb. bell hung in the tower and served as the town's firebell and as notification for important meetings. Before the present building was erected, Sievert Hall served as a make-shift town hall and a place for public gatherings. The architecture of the building is similar to that of Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Tourism came to Porter with the discovery of a natural mineral water spa (which prospered when they began shipping the bottled water to Chicago), a short-lived racetrack, and the attraction of Waverly Beach — where fishing was a popular and plentiful pastime. Today, three small lakes and a park add to the recreation of the town. Lake Charles, Pratt Lake, No-Name Lake and Indian Springs Park were created when Interstate 94 was built.

Along with its expansion, Porter has suffered through some setbacks and disasters in its history. On February 27, 1921, a Chicago-bound New York Central Interstate Express train and a Gary-to-Porter Michigan Central train crashed in front of Porter's switching tower. The casualties totaled 37. The town was upset again on April 7, 1948, when a tornado struck, destroying six houses and two businesses.

Porter survived the destruction, but in the early 1970's it began to lose land and money when the 9,000 acres of the Dunes National Lakeshore was established. Combined with the bankruptcy of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad there was a one million dollar drop in property value.

Improvements came when the town built a sanitary sewer extension that served the Dunes and National Lakeshore area.

Recently, the Porter business district has begun to fade, leaving in its place, desolate buildings. But plans have been proposed to remodel the community building in Hawthorne Park and to open an auto-truck plaza on U.S. 20, in an attempt to restore this historical town.



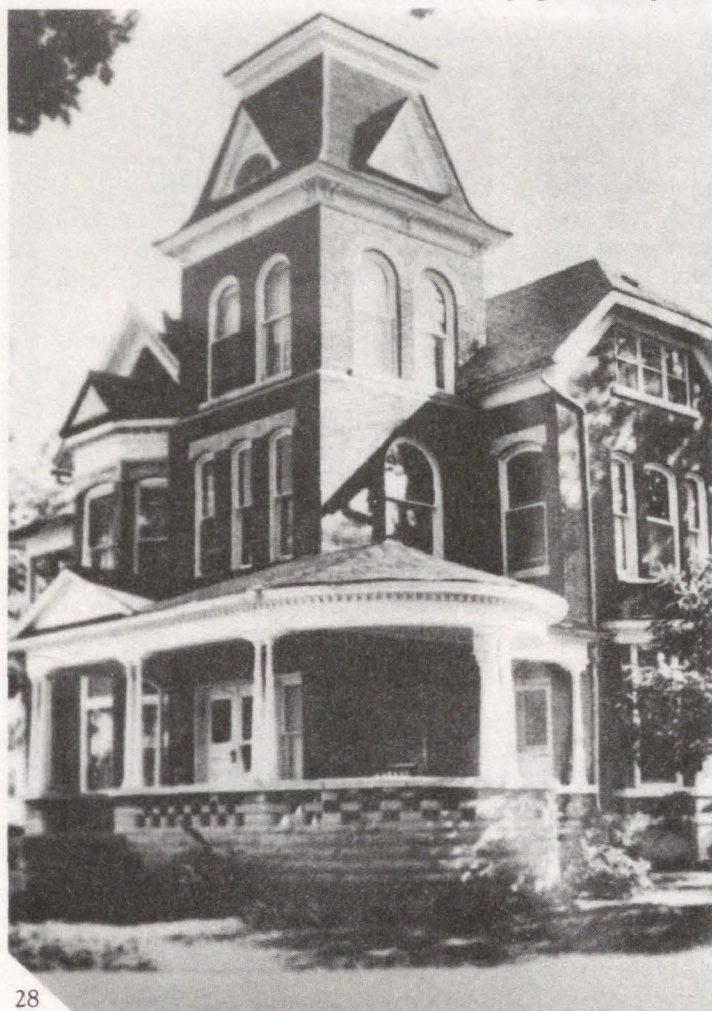
The City of Valparaiso

Porter County's County Seat



1920's billboard on U.S. 30 south of Valparaiso.

Former residence of the Hon. Judge E.O. Crumpacker.



Portersville, or Valparaiso, as we know it today, was named in honor of Commodore David Porter, who fought his famous battle near the port of Valparaiso, Chile. It was christened Valparaiso, meaning "Vale of Paradise", in 1837.

By 1850, the population was 520. And on February 13, 1851, by a special act of the state legislature, Valparaiso was incorporated. The town was administered by a president of the board and five trustees, until it was again incorporated in 1865, this time as a city.

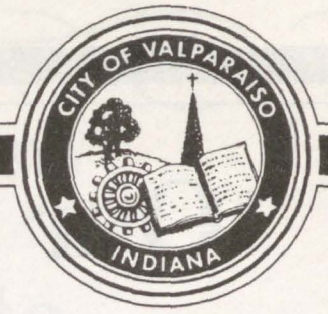
The same year that the town was born, a mail route and a stage route were established between Valparaiso and LaPorte. This new development helped



South Washington facing north, circa 1900.

Former home F.W. Hunt, 406 Washington St., early Merchant Bldg. Became library in 1885.





Unpaved Lincolnway, circa 1900 with street light showing top, center.

the city to expand and by 1865, the population was more than 2,000.

The city's first water works was established in 1866 with the aid of the county, and the town hall was built in 1878. To complete the community, a telephone service was provided on November 4, 1881.

In aid to the industrial welfare of the community, The Commercial Club of Valparaiso was organized in November of 1909. The officers and directors were composed of some of the most prominent men in the city. The club had much influence on the procuring of industries and residents in Valparaiso.

Although Valparaiso was not renowned as a manufacturing center, an early attempt in that direction brought a planing mill in 1858, a woolen mill, and a paper mill. At the time, the largest and most prominent manufacturing industry was the Chicago Mica Company. It was organized in 1898 and moved to this city in 1899. It was the largest of its kind in the United States, making electrical insulating materials. Today, among the most important industries are the McGill Manufacturing Company and Urschel's Laboratory.

While Valparaiso wasn't a booming business center, it came to be an ex-

cellent education center. Among the eight grade schools, two junior highs, and one high school, it is also the home of Valparaiso Technical Institute and Valparaiso University, the largest Lutheran college in the country.

In addition to the educational facilities and businesses, Valparaiso offers many natural and beautiful recreational areas as well. Among them are Flint Lake and Sager's Lake.

In the early 1900s, Sigmund Freund, a retired manufacturer from Chicago, came to Valparaiso and purchased 47 acres on the east shore of Flint Lake and named it Sheridan Beach. The area became a beautiful park for picnics, swimming and boating. He also built a number of cottages and a hotel with 50 rooms. Flint Lake became one of the largest and most popular resorts in Indiana.

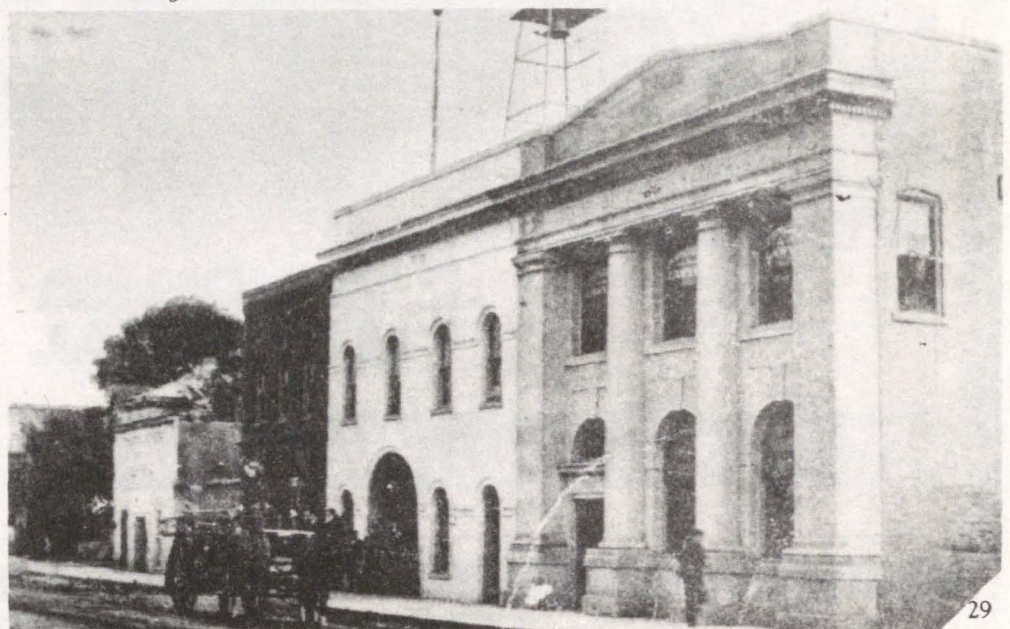
Sager's Lake derives its name from the family who owned the property for more than half a century. It quickly earned a reputation for being the prettiest lake in the state and became an ideal place for fishing, boating, and camping.

Today, the "Vale of Paradise", continues to expand by adding parks, radio stations, and shopping centers for its population of over 30,000.

Lincolnway, circa 1950



Horse-drawn fire wagon in front of fire station on Indiana St.



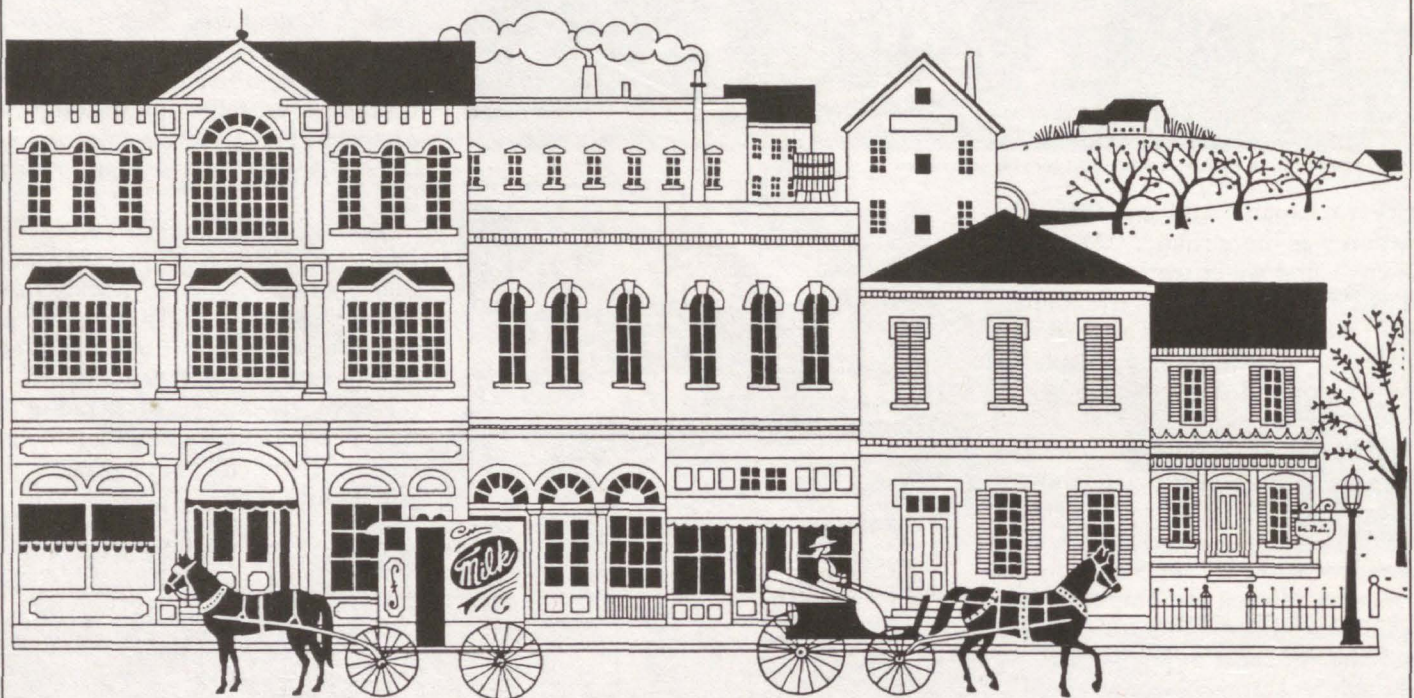
Our Kind of Place

As Porter County celebrates its Sesquicentennial, Indiana Federal is on the eve of its own one hundredth birthday.

In looking back at our county's history, it is only natural that we see many similarities. Together, we've seen many changes . . . from the horse and buggy to four-on-the-floor; from wishing on a star to walking on the moon . . . from a nest egg in the sugar bowl to megabuck investments in our area business and industries.

But some things never change. Our county and our own association are both made up of the same basic ingredient . . . people. People in business and industry; the new teacher in town; the farmer; the grocer . . . and the couple next door. These are the people who've made Porter County progress through the years and made it what it is today. They are also the same people who measure a locality for its quality of life and a financial institution for the services it renders.

So, let us celebrate our past . . . then move on to the future, responsive to the needs of the communities we serve and to the people who we are proud to call our friends and neighbors.



Growing with Porter County since 1887

Member FSLIC

Lost Cities and Towns of Porter County

Although technically Porter County is made up of a combination of nine established towns, there are many other towns and communities that no longer exist; in actuality, have become "lost towns", that have contributed to the history of this county.

The first of these is the town of Tassinong. Tassinong was built north of the Kankakee River and is believed to be part of what was a chain of missions and trading posts from Quebec to New Orleans. The first mission and trading post was established in 1673. It was destroyed during the 1812 Potawatomi uprising and wasn't rebuilt until 1816. First to occupy the land were the British in the 1700's, followed by pioneer settlers. In its early years, Tassinong grew tremendously, and the community expanded by adding a general store, a church and post office, three blacksmith shops, and a carpenter shop. The town was incorporated in 1852, but came to an early destruction when it was asked to contribute to the building of a railroad by promoters of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad and they refused. As a result, the railroad shifted its plans and began promoting its own town, the town of Kouts.

Prior to the establishment of Tassinong, Waverly was started just two miles northwest of Chesterton. It began on July 10, 1834, and is said to be the first town in Porter County. It was founded by John W. Foster, who had dreams of developing it into a prosperous lumber town. Foster, along with the help of his family, ran the general store and started the first school.

Although several log structures were built at the expense of thousands of dollars, no business prospects developed. To support themselves, the settlers were forced to move further south, and in 1838, after a forest fire destroyed the original stores and homes, the town was deserted.

City West, located on the west end of Dunes State Park, was settled in 1836, but by 1840, it had become a ghost town. Although the town boasted three hotels, a change in the main route of travel through the area was the cause of its demise. The buildings stood empty in the ghost town until 1850, when one of the town hotels was moved to Chesterton. The remains of City West were destroyed when a fire encompassed the city in 1854.

In 1880, the town of Burdick was settled south of Dunes State Park by Ambrose C. Burdick. The town prospered when the Michigan Southern Railroad put Burdick on its route and businesses were established. A school, brickyard, telegraph station, and stockyard contributed their services to help the town expand. But despite its strong beginning, the town began to

decline as the railroads came in second to the automobile.

In 1907, located near City West, a community was named for the three dominating dunes in Dunes State Park: Mount Tom, Mount Holden, and Mount Jackson — the town was christened Tremont. Tremont became a stopping place for the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend Railroad. The Tremont Station was the main stop for visitors to the Dunes from Chicago and South Bend. The trains are still in use today, but the Tremont community is now included as a portion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Waverly, Hageman, and Gilbertsville add to the endless number of forgotten towns in the county.

These small, historical towns may no longer exist, but their legends will live on forever.



Above: Woodville was founded by John C. Cole (pictured here in front of his general store and Post Office in 1895) soon after the Civil War and was known as a dairy and grain shipping center. A post office was in effect from the 1880's to the early 1900's. John Cole dealt in mercantiles, manufactured "cracky" wagons, was blacksmith, postmaster, and shipping agent while at the same time managing a 250 acre farm. He died in Woodville in 1905 at the age of nearly 70.

Below: Photograph of actual sign used to point the way to Tassinong.



Creativity · Innovation · Quality - McGill standards since 1905.

The McGill Manufacturing Company, Inc., was founded near the turn of the century by the late James H. McGill in Chicago and moved to Valparaiso in 1905. The original name was The Crescent Company. The first products were essentials of the growing electrical industry such as lamp bulb guards, cord spools, drop cord adjusters, socket handles, coloring fluid for bulbs, etc. The well known line of levolver switches was developed in 1918 along with the beginning of what is now the most complete line of quality stationary and portable lamp guards on the market today. Numerous other products have been manufactured by the McGill Company since its inception. Some of these, now discontinued, were venetian blinds, time clocks, golf clubs, auto parts, and non-ferrous castings.

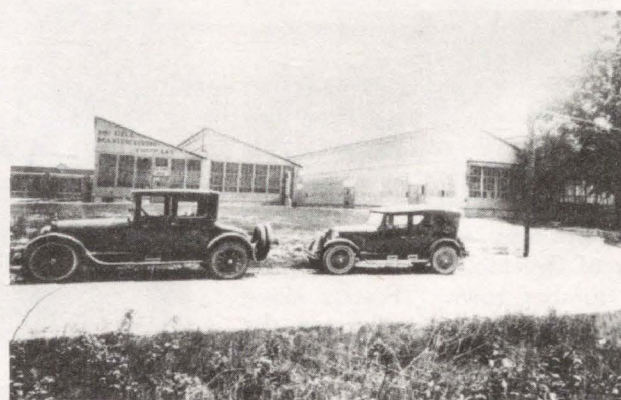
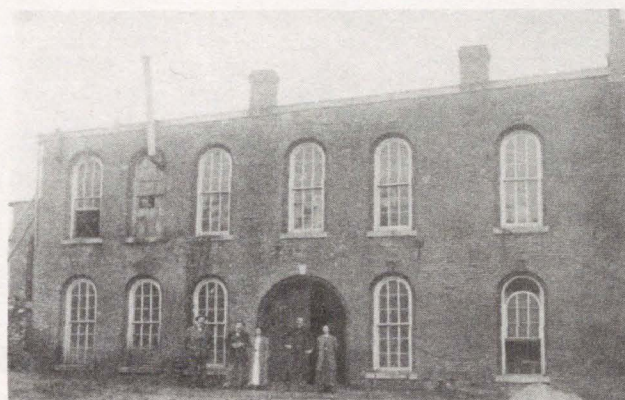
In the early 20's, the McGill Metal Company was formed and made cast bronze precision ball retainers for the old super Strom ball bearings which were used extensively in machine tools and early custom built automobiles. When The Strom Company was sold to The



Above: Present Home Offices on Lafayette Street
Below Left: Electrical Plant, Campbell Street, 1924
Below, Right: Original Plant, Indiana Street, 1910

Marlin Rockwell Corporation, this source of extra quality bearings was interrupted and the same precision minded customers persuaded McGill to add a Bearing Division in 1925. McGill bearings have won exceptionally high acceptance among manufacturers of precision industrial machinery, hydraulic pumps, machine tools, earth moving and construction machinery, and aircraft manufacturers.

Today, McGill is capitalizing on the "high tech" age. Both the Bearing Division and the Electrical Division utilize advanced manufacturing technologies which require highly skilled labor and management capabilities. Because the manufacture of bearings and electrical products is such a highly technical business, achievement in creative problem solving is one of the most valued commodities at McGill. Creativity, innovative tooling, efficient, quality conscious employees, progressive management, and employee involvement have combined to make McGill the progressive broad based company it is today.



McGILL®

McGill Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Littleville



Littleville, a town within a town, was constructed in 1938 by William Murray in Chesterton.

The project began with the construction of a birdhouse. After a neighbor bought the first one, Murray made several other birdhouses in different shapes and sizes.

Then in 1937, Murray started laying out a village in his back yard. At this time his son-in-law, Henry Koch, became interested and many other buildings were made including the Bethlehem Lutheran Church and an oil bulk storage plant. Shortly after the church was built, recorded music was played through the bell tower.

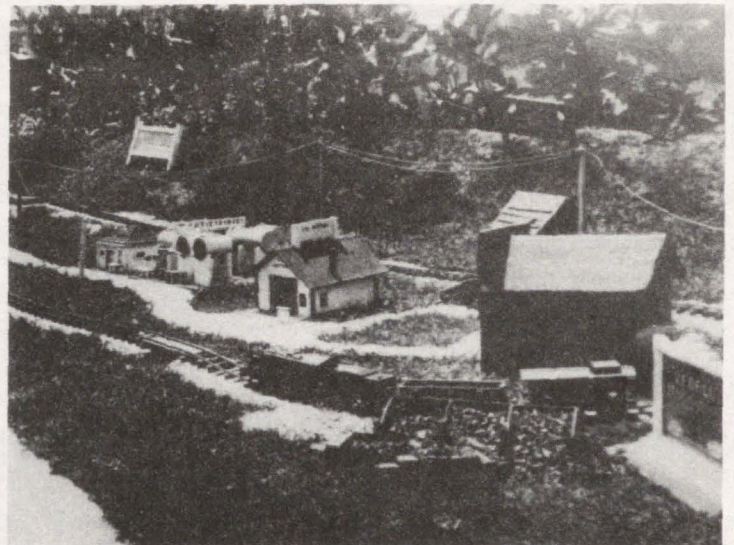
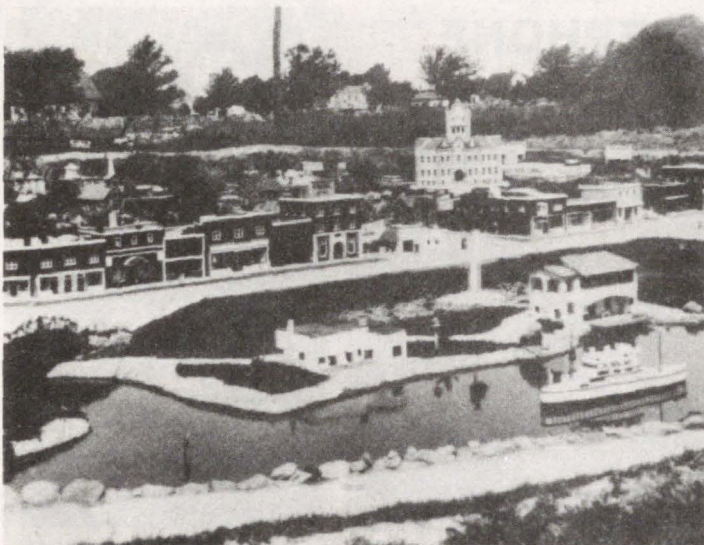
Statistics show that in 1938, there were 20,000 visitors to the town and in 1940, more than 50,000. The tourists came from not only around this country but also from several foreign countries including Tokyo and Japan.

Admission to the miniature town was 5 cents and a small newspaper was sold for just two cents.

Four additional lots were bought in 1939 which allowed Murray to build a large, spectacular model of a Barvarian castle. The second largest building was a replica of the Cerro Gordo County Courthouse. The rest of the buildings were created from Murray's imagination.

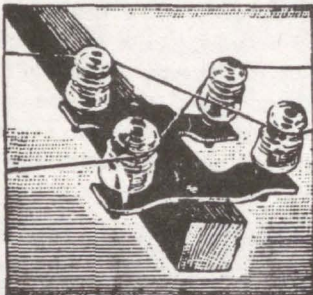
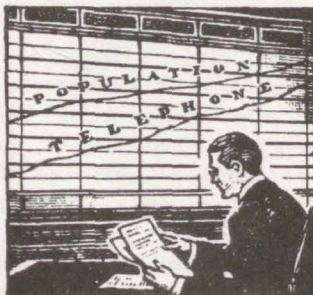
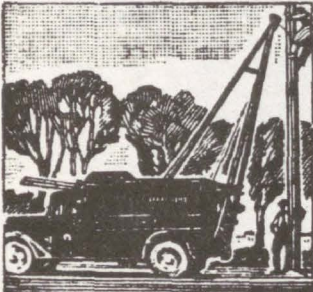
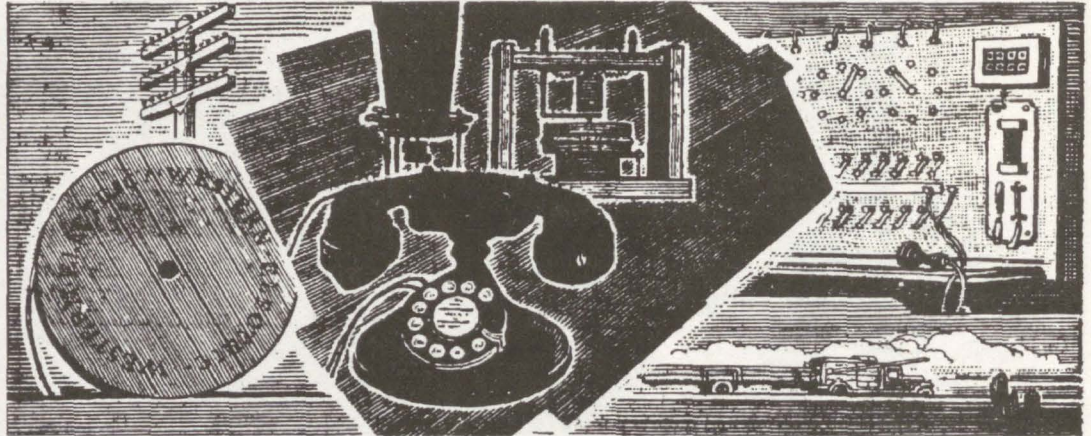
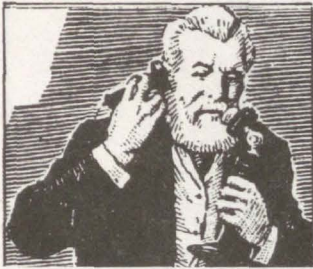
By 1941, the layout had a model railroad, 150 buildings, a lagoon and a stone mill complete with a water wheel. In addition to the ordinary buildings, the not-so-ordinary castle was surrounded by flowers and was the background for an oceanliner bobbing in the lagoon.

Murray's intent was to make just enough income off Littleville to enlarge the town each year. But that dream never materialized because of material shortages due to the war. Many of the buildings deteriorated with time and weather and others were sold. Today, only the castle remains as a reminder of Littleville — the town within a town.



Photographs courtesy of Robert C. Johnston

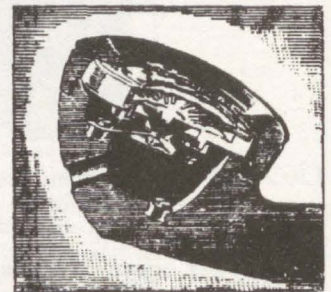
“Wonderful indeed is the power of the voice.” —Cicero



On January 25, 1915, the first Transcontinental Telephone Line was formally opened for service. As an honored guest, Alexander Graham Bell, in New York, talked over the coast-to-coast circuit with Thomas A. Watson, in San Francisco. Forty years before, Watson had assisted Bell as a mechanic in the experiments which led to the invention of the telephone and, on March 10, 1876, had heard Bell speak the first complete sentence of speech transmitted by electricity: “Mr. Watson, come here, I want you.” He now heard these historic words repeated, but over a telephone line 3390 miles long, stretching from coast to coast. The opening of the line marked the beginning of nation-wide telephone service.

GTE

GENERAL TELEPHONE





Official Event Schedule

For additional information, contact the Porter County Visitor Center at 219/926-2255

Feb. 23	N/W Indiana Model T Show - Expo Center	July 6	Parade & Carnival - Chesterton	Sept. 13-14	"Wizard of Oz" Days - Chesterton
Mar. 3-20	Maple Sugar Time - Chellberg Farm, Dunes National Lakeshore		WLJE Wrangler Country Band Showdown - Expo Center	Mid Sept.	Hebron Harvest Festival - Hebron
Mar. 15-16	Cat Fanciers Show - Expo Center		Sunrise Service - Dunes National Lakeshore, Bailly Homestead	Sept. 15-20	Porter County Sesquicentennial Celebration - Porter County Fairgrounds
Mar. 16	Sesquicentennial Celebration Kick-Off - Expo Center	July 12	Policeman's Ball - Expo Center	Sept. 20	Arabian Horse Show - Porter County Fairgrounds
Mar. 18	Ag Day - Expo Center	July 16	Kouts Blueberry Festival - Kouts	Sept. 20-21	Cat Fanciers Show - Expo Center
Mar. 23	Bridal Fair - Expo Center	July 19	NW Indiana Soap Box Derby	Sept. 26-27	Duneland Harvest Festival - Chellberg Farm, Dunes National Lakeshore
Mar. 23	"Great Glaciers" Program - Dunes National Lakeshore Visitors Center	July 26-27	Festival of the Dunes - Chesterton	Sept. 28	V.I.P. 20K Race - Valparaiso/Portage
Apr. 4	"Admiral David Porter" Program - Dunes National Lakeshore Visitor Center	July 29-Aug 2	Porter County Fair - Porter County Fairgrounds	Oct. 4	Photo Contest - Dunes National Lakeshore
Apr. 12	"Lost Attractions of Dunes" Show - Westchester Library	Aug. 2-3	Chesterton Art & Craft Fair - St. Patrick School, Chesterton	Oct. 5	VU Homecoming & Parade
Apr. 18	"Kentucky Woman" Program - Dunes National Lakeshore Visitor Center	Aug. 3	Sunrise Service - Dunes State Park	Oct. 11	Sunrise Service - Central Beach, Dunes National Lakeshore
Apr. 18-20	Home Builders Show - Expo Center	Aug. 9	Popcorn Queen Contest	Oct. 18-19	Heyday at V.U.
May 4	VU Civic Choral Society Concert	Aug. 16	Popcorn Ball - Expo Center	Oct. 19	Duneland Weavers Guild - Marc Nielsen Interiors
May 9	"Sacred Sands" Program - Dunes National Lakeshore Visitor Center	Aug. 23	Photography Contest - Artist's Den	Nov. 8	Winamac Old Car Club - Expo Center
May 17	Boy Scout Fair	Aug. 23-24	Midwest Corvette/Chevy Show - Expo Center	Dec. 6-7	Word Weavers Poetry - Valparaiso Library
May 31	Memorial Day Observance - Valparaiso	Aug. 30-Sept. 1	NW Indiana Steam Power Association		Kouts Christmas Open House - Kouts
June 1	Ecumenical Sunrise Service - West Beach, Dunes National Lakeshore	Sept.	103 Year Old Courthouse Cornerstone Ceremony		
June 14	Indiana Jr. Miss Pageant - Portage High School	Sept. 1-5	Popcorn Festival Events - Valparaiso		
June 14-15	Portage Grand Prix - Portage	Sept. 6	Popcorn Festival Parade - Valparaiso		
June 19-22	Lake A'faire - Portage		Popcorn Festival Sock Hop - Expo Center		
June 20	Sesquicentennial Ball - Expo Center	Sept. 7	Sunrise Service - Dunes National Lakeshore Visitor Center		
June 28	Heinold Feeds Open House - Kouts		near Douglas Environmental Education Center & Marquette Park		
July 4	Parade & Celebration - Hebron		Porter County Arts Commission Exhibit - VU Chapel		
	Parade - Portage				
July 5	Sesquicentennial Run - Porter County Courthouse	Sept. 13	Kouts Pork Fest - Kouts		
	Sesquicentennial Parade				



112 Years of Financial Service to Porter County and its Citizens



Joseph H. Gardner, Founder
pictured inside the Bank in 1874.



1986 photo of Main
Personal Banking Center

1874
to
1986

COMMISSIONERS OF PORTER COUNTY

1883 L.P. Scott, N. Pickrell, F. Burstrom
1936 C.A. Carpenter, Julius Turk, James Rigg
1950 Harvey K. Mead, Otto W. Gibbs, Harry L. Borg

'67 Thomas E. Hart, '71 Harry Barnesberger,
'73 Richard J. Anderson, '75 Walter S. Campbell,
'77 William R. Carmichael, '77 Michael J. Aylesworth,
'83 Larry D. Sheets, '85 Brian E. Gesse

MAYORS OF VALPARAISO

1865-'68 Thomas J. Merrifield	1886-'88 Thomas G. Lytle	1906-'10 William H. Williams	1928-'30 Louis F. Leetz	1952-'60 John E. Wiggins
1868-'72 Thomas G. Lytle	1892-'94 Frank P. Jones	1910-'14 William F. Spooner	1930-'35 Harold J. Schenck	1960-'68 Donald E. Will
1872-'82 John N. Skinner	1894-'98 Col. I.C.B. Suman	1914-'22 Perry L. Sisson	1935-'44 Charles L. Bartholomew	1968-'72 Bryce E. Billings
1882-'86 Thomas G. Lytle	1898-'02 Addison E. Woodhull	1922-'26 Edgerton W. Agar	1944-'48 Garrett Conover	1972-'84 Elden Kuehl
1886-'88 Alvin D. Bartholomew	1902-'06 William F. Spooner	1926-'28 William F. Spooner	1948-'52 Elden Kuehl	1984- David A. Butterfield

POPULATION OF PORTER COUNTY

1840 - 2,135	1900 - 19,175	1960 - 60,279
1850 - 5,229	1910 - 20,540	1970 - 87,100
1860 - 10,295	1920 - 20,256	1980 - 119,800
1870 - 13,903	1930 - 22,041	*1985 - 134,700
1880 - 17,229	1940 - 27,836	*2000 - 172,800
1890 - 18,052	1950 - 40,076	

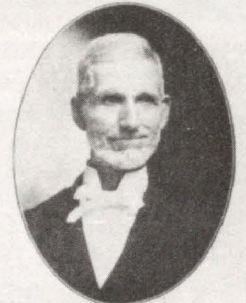
*Projected by I.U. School of Business

GROWTH OF NORTHERN INDIANA BANK

In Millions of ASSETS			
1924	1.0MM	1969	41.9MM
1942	2.4MM	1970	48.0MM
1951	6.3MM	1973	100.9MM
1953	8.3MM	1980	180.8MM
1958	10.6MM	1983	219.9MM
1965	21.4MM	1984	261.4MM
1967	28.0MM	1985	269.8MM

PRESIDENTS - NORTHERN INDIANA BANK

Joseph H. Gardner 1874 - 1906	Harold W. Cleveland 1950 - 1960
Wm. H. Gardner 1906 - 1920	James W. Chester 1960 - 1966
Charles L. Jeffrey 1920 - 1929	Robert B. Coolman 1966 - 1970
Arthur A. Hughart 1929 - 1932	Joseph W. Bibler 1970 - 1980
Patrick W. Clifford 1932 - 1941	Leslie E. Robinson 1980 -
Edward Ohlfest 1941 - 1950	



The Late Joseph Gardner

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAST 30 YEARS

1957 - First major remodeling of 101 Lincolnway.
1959 - Purchase of corner, Michigan and Jefferson, and construction of first 3-window drive-in.
1964 - First Branch Office at Burns Harbor.
1967 - Calumet Office dedicated. Acquisition of Kouts State Bank.
1967 - Name changed from Farmers State Bank to Northern Indiana Bank and Trust Company.
1969 - Permanent Branch re-located across Hwy. 149 at Burns Harbor.
1970 - Acquired computer. Acquisition of one-quarter block corner of Franklin and Jefferson.
1975 - Purchase of First Presbyterian Church and annex, corner of Franklin and Jefferson.
1976 - Hebron Office dedicated.
1977 - First mini-bank established in supermarket complex: Tittles/Ribordy on Calumet Avenue. First "on-line" computerization with tellers.
1977 - Opened Heritage Valley Office. Completely remodeled Main Office lobby.
1979 - Second mini-bank opened at Costas Foods. Acquired "Sievers Building" contiguous to Main Office on Lincolnway.
1981 - Formed Northern Indiana Bancshares, Inc., the holding company for the bank.
1982 - Three locations established for ATMs.
1984 - Acquisition of Portage National Bank. Completion of major remodeling of principal banking offices.



NORTHERN INDIANA BANK and TRUST CO.

"ALL the financial help you'll ever need"

VALPARAISO, KOUTS, BURNS HARBOR, PORTAGE, HEBRON

Good times were had by all
at the

Sesquicentennial Banquet & Ball



The Sesquicentennial Banquet and Ball was held Friday, June 20, at the Porter County Exposition Center in Valparaiso. The cost of the event was \$50.00 per couple and included dinner and entertainment. Bill Porter's Orchestra kept the guests dancing to popular tunes and memorable melodies. Those attending were encouraged to wear vintage clothing for the spirit of the event.





HEINOLD FEEDS, INC.

A family tradition of quality since 1936

Years ago, one mile north and one mile east of Kouts, was a wind powered mill owned by George Haste. The earliest known operator of the mill was a Dutchman named Keil.

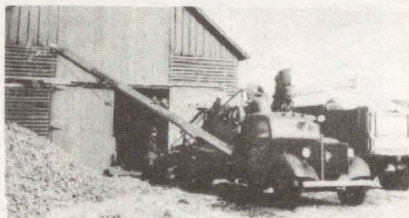
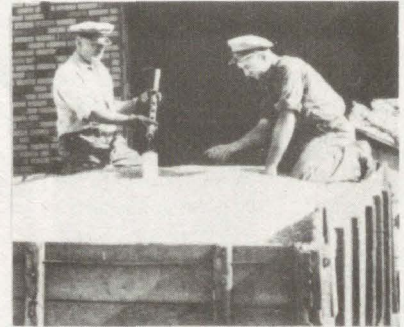
The second mill, water powered, was located by Crooked Creek, but both mills became obsolete when W. N. Anderson built the Kouts Roller Mill on what is today the site of the Heinold Elevator. In later years, the business ceased and the mill was purchased by Matt Heinold in 1936.

The Heinold family traveled from Gridley, Illinois in 1921, to settle on a farm in Kouts, where they would later establish their business.

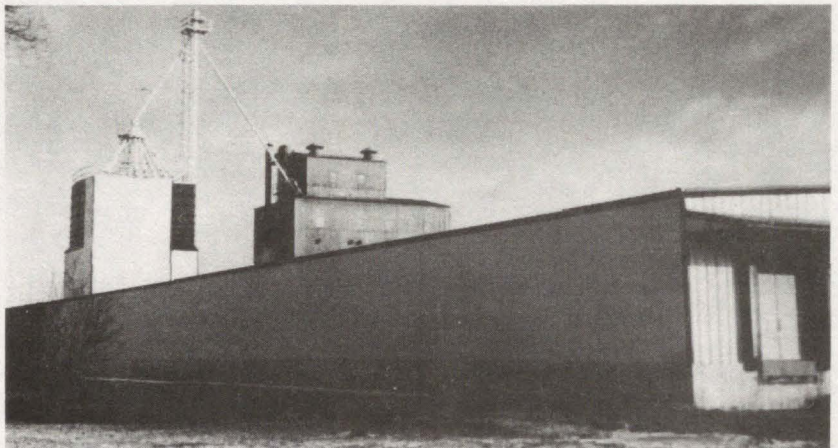
Originally, the business was a partnership that consisted of the founder, Matt; his son Virgil; and two daughters, Dorothy Stewart and Fern Antrim. The four founders converted the Anderson Mill into an elevator and purchased the Aylesworth Elevator Company in 1940. The elevator was replaced by a concrete structure when in 1943 the elevator was destroyed by fire.

In 1952, Heinolds expanded the facility as they added a grain storage plant, and a concrete fireproof elevator that had the capacity to store 392,000 bushels of grain.

The Heinold elevator was incorporated as Heinold Feeds in June 1978, and continues with Virgil, one of the original founders, actively serving Porter County today.



UP. LFT. - Mill in Austria - Hungary
UP. RT. - Virgil Heinold with Dad
LEFT - Shelling Corn
MID. LFT. - Kouts Roller Mill
MID. RT. - Virgil and Vic Heinold
BOTTOM - New Heinold Feeds Bldg.



**HEINOLD
FEEDS, INC.**



KOUTS, INDIANA • 219/766-2234

Duneland Harvest Festival



The Duneland Harvest Festival will take you back to turn-of-the-century Northwest Indiana as they celebrate traditional arts, crafts, music, foods and farm life. This new festival is a combination of the Duneland Folk Festival and the Autumn Festival.

This outdoor event will run from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Craft demonstrations, farm life exhibits, folk music and story-telling performances will take place at three stage locations for this special weekend.





Congratulations PORTER COUNTY!

Heinold Hog Market is proud to be part of 150 years of growth and prosperity.

The Heinold Story

Back in 1950, when country marketing was in its infancy, Harold Heinold opened a hog buying station in south Porter County in Kouts.

It was a modest operation - run by Heinold, his wife Sis, and a Kouts resident named Joe Vogel.

The three bought and picked up hogs during the day; cleaned the barn and did bookwork at night.

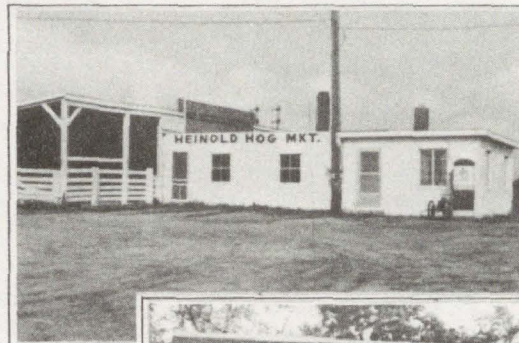
It didn't take long for word of the operation to reach other producers in Indiana and Illinois. Heinold expanded into areas which expressed interest, and by 1955, five Heinold markets bought 200,000 head of hogs.

Throughout the Midwest more and more producers were turning to country marketing. Heinold continued to grow and by 1966, the company was able to claim the title of the "World's Largest Non-packer Buyer," buying 2.2 million hogs that year.

Today 115 Heinold Hog Markets are located in 12 states and buy nearly 7 million hogs annually. They continue to provide the same personalized service, year after year, to the American farmer.



Porter County - a great place and getting better!

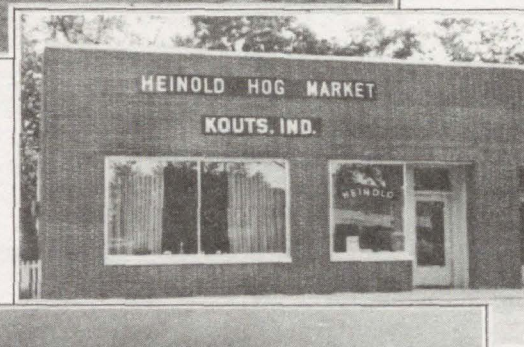


THEN

Original
Kouts
Market

THEN

Main
Office,
1965

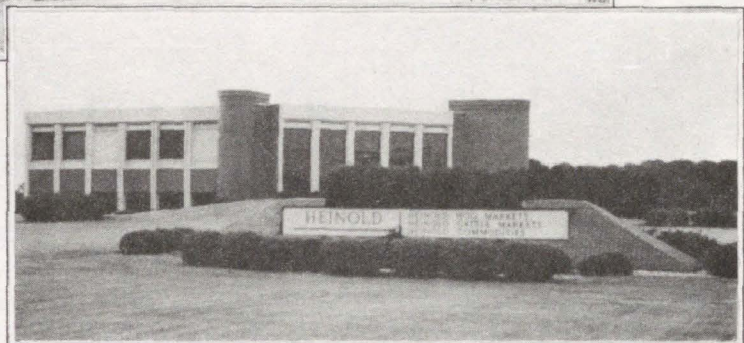


NOW

Modern
Heinold
Buying
Station

NOW

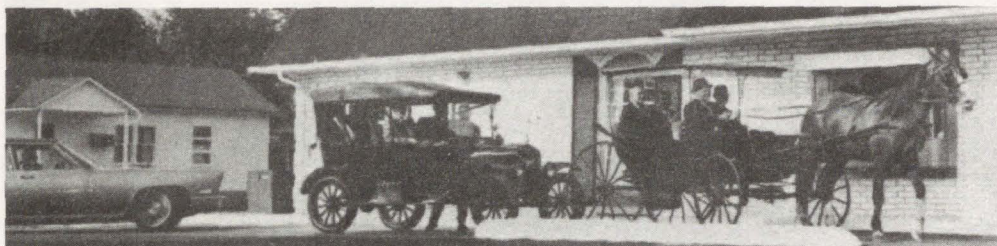
Present
Main Office,
West of
Kouts on
Hwy. 8



Kouts Pork Festival



The Kouts Pork Festival had its beginnings in 1981 as Founder's Day. The first year Harold and Virgil Heinold were honored; the following year was the Kosanke Family. In 1983 the name was changed to The Kouts Pork Festival. It now boasts two days of fun in September, where pork chops vie with pig races and hog weight-guessing contests. Art and craft booths, foot races and tractor pulls round out many reasons to visit The Kouts Pork Festival every year.



From groceries to GRAPHICS...

From a small home-grocery store in 1956, to a full advertising agency and art supply store in 1978, Dave Glass is serving Porter County.



Glass Advertising

801 Glendale Blvd. Valparaiso, In. 46383
(219) 464-8212

Professional Art Materials, Realistic Prices.



A Full Line
of Equipment
and Materials
for the
Professional
and Amateur
Artist.

GLASS Wonderful World
of ADVERTISING & ART STORE
801 Glendale Blvd
Valparaiso, In. 46383

We like to
make friends
the "Old Fashioned
Way" . . .

...WE
EARN
THEM!



Jay, Bill and Jon Costas

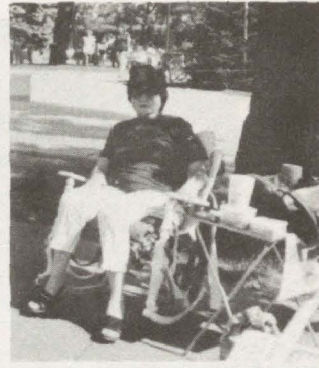
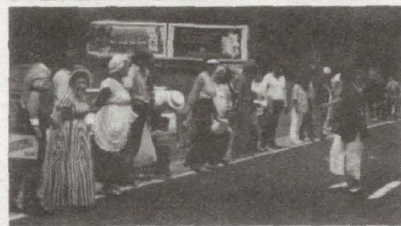
COSTAS FOODS
SUPER MARKET

2800 N. Calumet Ave.
Valparaiso, Indiana 46383
Phone (219) 464-3571

Holding Hands, Rocking and Running



The Porter County Sesquicentennial committee was among the hundreds of people who joined hands in an effort to fight hunger and homelessness in America.



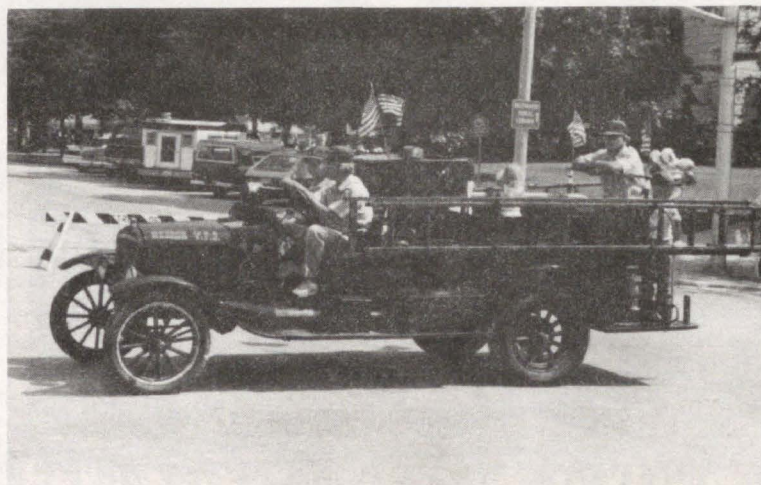
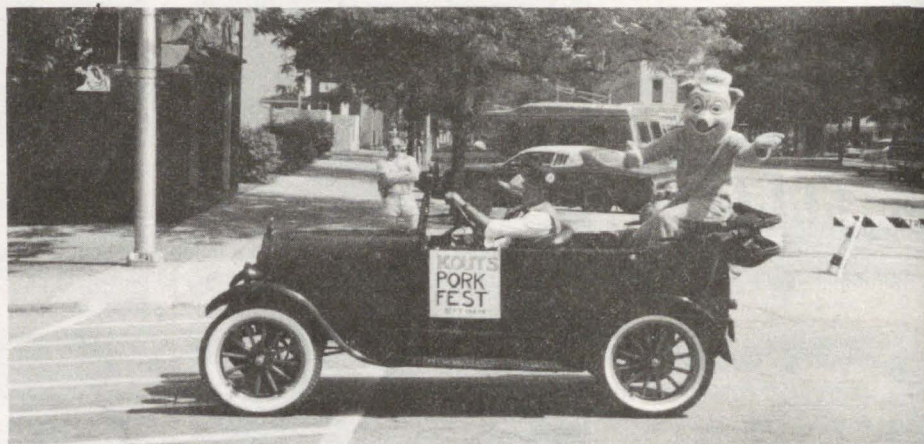
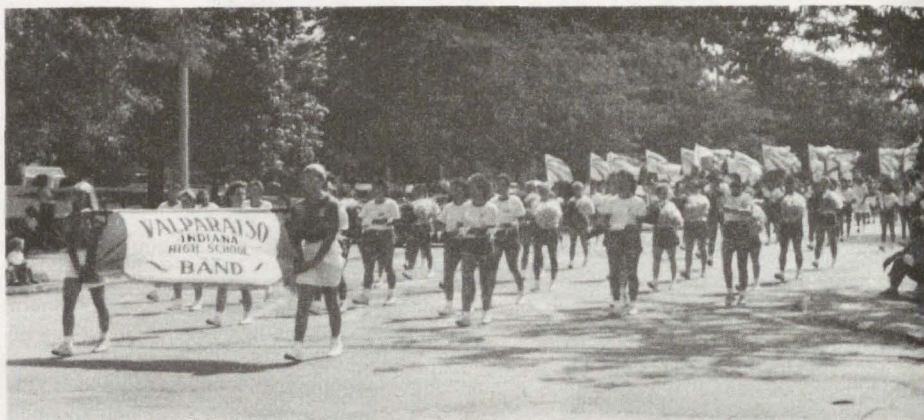
Run and Rocking Chair Race

Many citizens participated in the 8 mile run and the 2 mile run, on July 5. Each participant received a Sesquicentennial T-shirt. Trophies and medals were awarded in both races.

Simultaneously with the run, there was be a rock-a-thon that brought \$300 to the person who had the most endurance in a rocking chair. Prizes were awarded for the last five rockers.

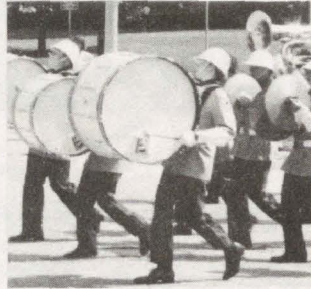


1986 Sesquicentennial Parade





"Then and Now" was the theme of the sesquicentennial parade that began at 10 a.m., July 5. The parade featured four high school bands, floats, a horse drawn wagon with 12 Brothers of the Brush and Celebration Belles, and the Winamac Antique Auto Club, with over 20 vintage cars. The parade route was west on Indiana Avenue to Napoleon Street, north to Lincolnway and then east on Lincolnway.



AN INDIANA TRADITION



Orville Redenbacher's®



Orville Redenbacher's®
proudly salutes Porter County
during it's
1986 Sesquicentennial Celebration

Valparaiso Popcorn Festival



Valparaiso is the home of Orville Redenbacher, and his famous gourmet popping corn. To honor him, the city has created the Valparaiso Popcorn Festival, with Orville returning each year to participate in the activities.

The Popcorn Festival was initiated in the community by a group of leaders and the Greater Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce to bring the community together and as a means for bringing visitors to the area.

In addition to the festival chairpersons, there have been hundreds of volunteers who have contributed countless hours in making the festival a success.

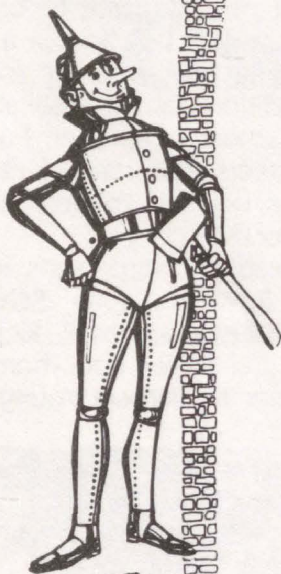
Past festival chairpersons include: Charles Bowman, John Schnerlein, Arthur Malasto, James R. Rick, Rene Battinau, Cal Salyer, Bob Thormahlen, and presently, Barbara Young.



"Mr. Poppin'Fest"



The Yellow Brick Road



There's no need to travel to Kansas to reminisce about Dorothy and the Wizard of Oz, but merely to Chesterton, Indiana, and The Yellow Brick Road gift shop.

Jean Nelson is the owner of the gift shop, a 1907 Victorian building, and the Wizard of Oz museum, also in Chesterton.

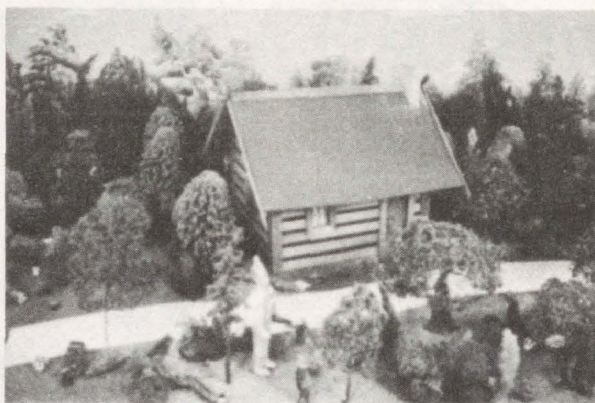
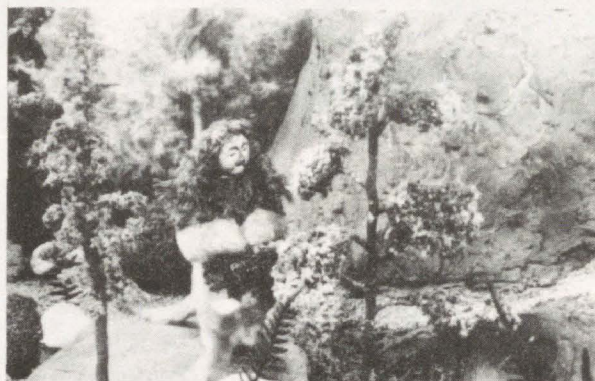
Nelson, a committed Oz fan, selected Oz as the theme for the store in 1978, and began by covering the brick sidewalk with yellow painted bricks.

Today, a huge Tin Woodsman stands in the front yard next to a 16-foot, electrified model of the Land of Oz.

Visitors can re-live this memorable 1939 Judy Garland movie by walking down a yellow brick road that leads you from a witch's castle on a huge mountain to the forest of the enchanted apple tree, and from the Munchkin garden to the Emerald City.

The gift shop offers a wide selection of Oz memorabilia, including salt-dough-and-clothespin Oz characters and miniature ruby slippers on yellow posterboard. Handmade dolls from Doll Lain Studio sell for \$800 each and there is a seven-foot plaster enchanted apple tree.

To celebrate this theme, September 13 and 14 has been officially named as Oz Day in Chesterton, complete with visits from Munchkin cast members, costume contests and a parade.



**762 Calumet Avenue
Chesterton, Indiana
(219) 926-7048**



Wizard of Oz Days



The fifth annual "Wizard of Oz" Festival will take place September 13 and 14, beginning with a fantasy parade at 10 a.m.

Among activities scheduled are costume contests, horse and buggy rides, food, drink, art, and Oz booths.

The Bachelors and Bachelorettes Square Dancers and the Chesterton Children's Group will perform, and The Porter County Humane Society will sponsor an "Oz" costume pet parade.

Munchkins from the original cast are coming from around the country to help celebrate.



Saturday, September 13, 1986

- 10 A.M. Fantasy Parade
- 11:30 Sign-up Pet Parade
- 12:00 Costumed Pet Parade
- 2:00 Chesterton Children's Theatre Group perform an Oz Musical Revue - Thomas Centennial Park
- 3:00 Bachelor & Bachelorettes Square Dancers Downtown at Thomas Centennial Park
- 7:30 P.M. Oz and Judy Garland memorabilia swap

Sunday, September 14, 1986

- Noon Lunch with the Munchkins (ticket only)
- 2:00 Chesterton Children's Theatre Group perform an Oz Musical Revue - Thomas Centennial Park

SPECIAL EVENTS

(Day & time to be announced)

- Teddy Bear Contest - judged by Princess Ozma of Oz
- "Horse of Another Color" Coloring Contest
- Wicked Witch "Look Alike" Contest
- Dorothy "Look Alike" Contest
- Toto "Look Alike" Contest
- Wizard of Oz Costume Contest - Prize is an expense paid trip to Liberal, Kansas, to visit Dorothy's home.
- Costume Cabbage Patch Kid Contest (Wizard of Oz Costume)
- Auntie Em's Pie Baking Contest - Judged by the Munchkins

ALL DAY BOTH DAYS

- Dill Olds horse-drawn trolley rides - 50¢/trolley will circle the town all day
- Free photos with actors . . . Bring your camera!
- Drawings
- Raffles
- Horse & Buggy Rides - Downtown
- Babyland General - Tender loving care check-ups for Cabbage Patch Kids & Teddy Bears, compliments of Xavier Roberts
- Munchkin reunion - MGM movie
- Food, drinks, art & Oz - Downtown, at Thomas Centennial Park

Information Booth (Schedule showing time & location of events)

Thomas Centennial Park

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY



The Valparaiso University of today is the third in a succession of institutions of higher learning that have occupied the hilly site on the southeast edge of Valparaiso in Porter County.

The area now known as Heritage Park Campus was acquired by The Lutheran University Association in 1925 from a local board of trustees acting as custodians of the great university that had been created by Henry Baker Brown and Oliver Perry Kinsey.

Brown in turn had begun his school in 1873 in a building which initially housed the Valparaiso Male and Female College, whose history dates back to 1859.

On Tuesday evening, March 25, 1859, residents of Valparaiso gathered for a public meeting in the courthouse and listened to earnest speeches aimed at garnering support for the establishment of a college in this city. By the end of the meeting the good people of the community had subscribed \$11,000 for that purpose.

One of the earliest co-educational schools in the country, the Valparaiso Male and Female College opened Sept. 21, 1859, in a temporary wooden building with six instructors and 75 students. By the next year a substantial brick building had been erected and enrollment had grown to 327.

However, further growth was stymied by effects of the Civil War, heavier industrialization, and a changed attitude in the Indiana Legislature favoring free public schools. The school's president resigned in 1862.

Four successors struggled unsuccessfully until in 1871 classes were suspended. A local three-man board, however, kept the college's charter alive. Thus it remained a corporate entity when it was purchased in 1873 by Henry Baker Brown, then a young professor of mathematics at the now defunct Northwestern Normal School in Republic, Ohio.

Under the proprietorship of Brown and Oliver Perry Kinsey, who joined him in 1881 as co-owner and vice president, the college's name was changed at first to Northern Indiana Normal and Business Institute, then to Valparaiso College in 1900, and finally to Valparaiso University in 1906.

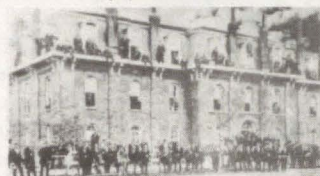
By that time enrollment had leaped from 35 to 5,000, and Valparaiso was next in size



The temporary building which housed the first classes Sept. 21, 1859.



A physics laboratory in the Science Building at Valparaiso University.



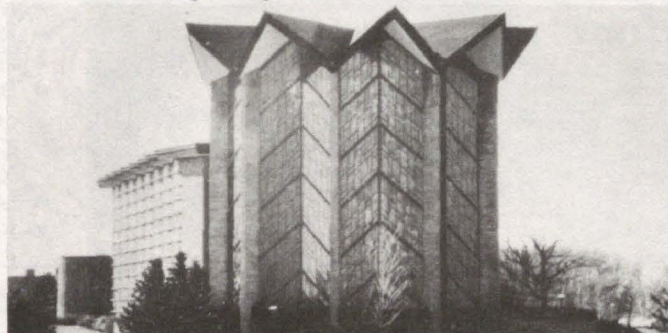
Heritage Hall, built in 1875, is the oldest structure on campus, and is entered in the National register of Historic Places by the National Park Service.



The Chapel-Auditorium, right, which burned in Nov. 1936, and left, the Science Hall which still stands on the Heritage Park Campus.



The Old College Building which was destroyed by fire on Feb. 20, 1923.



Today's landmark Chapel of the Resurrection, located at the heart of the 310-acre campus.

only to Harvard among American colleges and universities. Winning acclaim far and wide for its excellent faculty and practical, no-nonsense, low-cost education, Valparaiso became known as "the poor man's Harvard."

But along came World War I and a new era in higher education. Again the school foundered. And once again the people of the community kept it alive and even operating until in 1925 The Lutheran University Association assumed control.

The property which the new Lutheran administration acquired for \$176,000 was but a corpse of the formerly flourishing institution. When the original Old College Building was destroyed by fire in 1923, the school had fallen on such hard times it could not afford to have the rubble removed. Most of the other buildings were badly in need of thorough cleaning and repair, and several were scheduled for early removal.

In the years that have followed, the University has survived the Great Depression and World War II and subsequent military actions. It has grown from 632 students to about 4,000 annually, from 20 buildings on 46 acres to a beautiful 310-acre campus with some 70 instructional, residential, and service structures.

Rated strong and gaining fiscally, Valparaiso University is dedicated to superior teaching based on excellent scholarship. As a church-related university concerned for the needs of its students in all aspects of their development as well as for the problems which face society, it aims to graduate informed and sensitive men and women who will not only leave their marks on society but also find lives of personal fulfillment.

That VU has been successful in achieving its objectives is evident in the national recognition it has received. In a survey of college presidents reported in *U.S. News & World Report's* 1985 special issue on "The Best Colleges in America," VU was rated second in the category of Mid-West Far-West comprehensive institutions. This recognition followed publication by Times Books of New York Times education editor Edward B. Fiske's *The Best Buys in College Education*, which included Valparaiso, and *Peterson's Guide*, which also lists VU among the 300 most competitive colleges in the United States.

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

HOMECOMING

A PORTER COUNTY TRADITION SINCE 1914

Homecoming each year brings back thousands of Valparaiso University alumni to the community which served as "home-away-from-home" for four important years in their lives.

Although the school itself was founded only 23 years after the county was officially designated as Porter, there is evidence that the University's first Homecoming was in September 1914. A printed program suggests that this Valpo tradition in 1919 included a parade, just as it will in the Sesquicentennial year of 1986, an alumni luncheon, and the first season of varsity football at Valpo. The Brown and Gold, was victorious defeating South Dakota University by a 12-0 score.

It was in 1923, however, that the football team probably had one of its biggest wins ever, defeating Lewis Institute 110-0 in the now annual Homecoming gridiron competition.

In 1928, something new was added to the schedule of Homecoming events. That was the culmination of freshman "hazing" in the soph-frosh cap rush. Freshmen and sophomores lined up at opposite ends of the football field. Freshmen then



Above: The late O.P. Kretzmann, long-time President of Valparaiso University, crowns the 1958 Homecoming Queen Patricia Shebik with his traditional kiss.

Left: The traditional Homecoming Parade has been a community event in Valparaiso for a very long time. Each year local residents and alumni crowd along Lincolnway to see the colorful floats, marching bands, and a variety of other entrants.

Right: An unidentified student starts her journey through the slime-in obstacle course with the greased pig under her arm as students cheer her on.

Below: Joe Schenck, left, who marched in the VU Homecoming parade for four decades, is shown with the Homecoming Clown at the annual gridiron contest during the University's centennial year Homecoming celebration in 1959.



A new Homecoming tradition of the forties was the dropping off the game ball from an airplane, and a half-time soph-frosh Tug-of-War.

In the fifties President O.P. Kretzmann started a tradition he — and his students — enjoyed when he developed his own style of crowning the Homecoming Queen with a dramatic coronation kiss. In the fifties also, alumni saw a different kind of soph-frosh battle — a pushball fight with the ball weighing 50 pounds and measuring six feet in diameter.

Homecoming 1957 wasn't much fun as the student body was stricken by flu. Lights had to be out by midnight Thursday, Friday classes were cancelled, and 25 percent of the campus stayed in bed as the Homecoming queen was crowned, VU lost its football game, and the parade travelled down Lincolnway.

By 1963 fireworks had replaced the bonfire, which had been discontinued in 1959, and Peter, Paul, and Mary gave the campus its first Homecoming concert.

The bonfire — in a reduced state — was resumed in 1967, the same year that Victor Borge was the



attempted to claim the football helmet atop the goalpost on the sophomore side. If they were successful, they were able to dispose of the green "pots," as the hats they wore were called.

After 1932, the year Hobo Day was started, class attendance on Friday mornings of Homecoming weekends was better than any other morning. Students knew that the German Band would start at the Music Hall and proceed to all the campus buildings. This was the signal to dismiss class and, in their "grubbiest garb," students would march as a body to the Premier Theatre where there would be a free movie and a student directed stage show. Competitions of the day included longest beard contest, best legs (only football players need apply), and best dressed Hobo king and queen.

Also introduced to Homecomings in the 1930s were the crowning of a Homecoming queen and the bonfire. For days, freshmen, as part of their "hazing," collected wood from throughout Porter County, and took turns watching it, so as to keep sophomores from setting it off early. In Homecoming 1942 — the last before gas rationing went into effect — the bonfire reached 25 feet in height and 40 feet in diameter.



concert feature, Alpha Phi Delta sorority celebrated its 50th anniversary, and Students for Peace followed an Army tank in the parade, which by now was considered a community event. The ladies wore mums and President Kretzmann bestowed his final Homecoming kiss on the queen.

In 1972, there was a controversial concert by Cheech and Chong and the most popular game on campus was slime-in. At that time, it was an obstacle course entrenched in a jello-mixture. A four-man team would carry a small greased pig, later a greased pumpkin, through it. Today, it's a mud course.

This year no German Band will release students from class on Hobo Day, now extinct. The Premier Theatre is gone as is Dr. Kretzmann, who passed away in 1975. There will be a bonfire, the coronation of a King and Queen, the traditional Homecoming service, a slime-in, a football game and, of course, a parade down Lincolnway.

But, though events have changed through the years, the Valpo spirit remains the same and Valpo alums look forward to seeing old friends, getting reacquainted with Porter County, and reminiscing about "the good old days" and the "way we were."



FIRST IN ELECTRONICS SINCE 1874

VTI teaches electronics for tomorrow's jobs. George A. Dodge started the ball rolling in 1874.

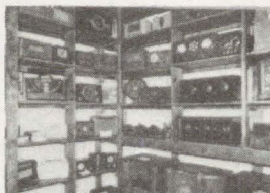
The institute achieved national prominence in its ability to teach the fundamentals of the new science of communications under Dodge's son, G. M. Dodge. In the early 1900's he built the original Dodge Institute of Telegraphy.

Paul F. Godley taught the first course in wireless telegraphy in the Western Hemisphere at Dodge's in 1909. His original equipment is in the museum.

Dr. J. B. Hershman bought Dodge's school from G. M. Dodge and moved it to its present location in 1941, during an extensive program to train men for the Army Signal Corps during World War II. He built dormitories, a mobile home village, a cafeteria and acquired the land and buildings formerly occupied by the Pitkin & Brook Glass Co. on west Lincolnway and the Lewis E. Meyers Co. on Center St. After adding courses in many fields of electronics besides telegraphy to keep the school up to date, he named the school VTI in 1944.

During the last three decades, G. Edward Hershman improved the classrooms, built dormitories, and landscaped the entire campus. He also added a computer center, built new labs and updated the curriculum in order for VTI to fulfill its prime mission of graduating the finest electronics technicians in the world during this century and beyond.

On the campus of Valparaiso Technical Institute you will find . . .



Wilbur H. Cummings Museum of Electronics

Museum was started by Valpo Tech students in 1969 in the basement of Steinmetz Hall. Present location is original site of the Chautauga Desk Co.

The museum displays memorabilia dating back to Marconi, Edison, and Alexander Graham Bell.

Thomas A. Edison dedicated first electric generator in this part of the country on present museum site.

WNWI RADIO 1080 on your AM dial

Dr. J. B. Hershman applied for a radio station license with the FCC in 1944. Northwest Indiana Radio Co. went on the air on New Year's Eve, 1965.

WNWI features adult contemporary music, and provides total coverage of Porter County news and weather.

WNWI helps county organizations get their message to the public.

WNWI listens to as well as talks about issues affecting the county.



Audio Junction

A specialty shop that sells quality stereos at affordable prices.

Opened by Valpo Tech in 1974 to keep up with the latest in stereo electronics, managers Art & Jorja Hershman try hard to do just that.

Their stereo department is their only department.

Their motto has been "it's not a good sale for Audio Junction unless it's a good buy for our customers."

Congratulations Porter County on your 150th year.



Education in Porter County

by Sylvia Pick

On October 15, 1846, the School Journal, published in Indianapolis, thundered:

"How much time and money have you expended within the last year to improve your cattle, your swine, your grasses, grains, implements of husbandry, of the mechanical arts? And how much on the instruction of your children? In Indiana 1 in 10 cannot read or write."

Of our neighboring states, the figures were 1 in 5 in Kentucky, 1 in 27 in Ohio and 1 in 81 in Illinois. Indiana rated number 14 on the scale, not bad really, considering the youth of the state, though appalling compared with, say, Connecticut where the figure was 1 in 311.

Porter County at this time was getting its children schooled in the traditional settler way: schools were taught when a place could be found or built, when there was a teacher available, and most important, in the winter, when work on the land was impossible. Sometimes a teacher was just passing

through. Often they were young men and women who sandwiched teaching jobs between getting further education themselves as did Henry Baker Brown, Oliver Perry Kinsey and Mantie Baldwin in the years before they came to Valparaiso where they were principal, vice-principal and teacher at the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute.

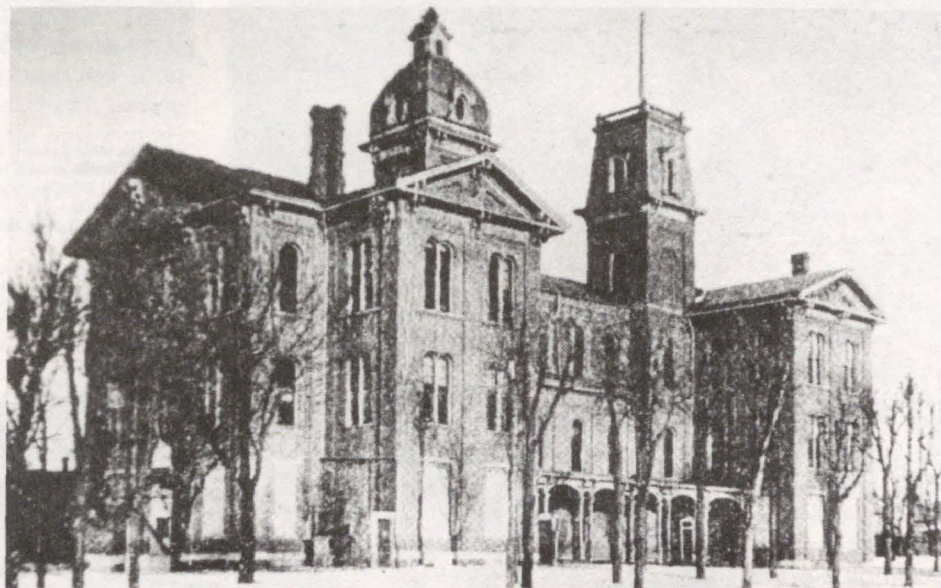
In Porter County, the first recorded school taught seems to have been in Morgan Township. This was in 1834 and was taught by Miss Orilla Stoddard. The first school in Westchester Township was taught in Jesse Morgan's home in 1834. In the summer of 1835, Center Township school was taught by Miss Mary Hammond. In 1836 came Liberty Township taught by Mrs. Sophia Dye. 15 people enrolled and she was paid \$2 per week.* The date of

*Note: Either Porter County was particularly frugal or those early memories were at fault. Mr. Brown recorded that he taught his first school in Ohio for \$1 PER DAY for 96 days. Mr. Kinsey taught his first school for \$1.20 per day, at 15 years of age Miss Baldwin's first salary was \$28 per month.

the first Union Township school is debated. Some say it was 1836, some the following year. In 1837 the first schools were taught in Boone Grove and in Valparaiso where the teacher was Mr. Masters. In 1838 Jane Jones taught the first school in Jackson Township for \$1 per week, and 11 scholars enrolled in the first school in Wheeler Township. There were also 11 scholars in the school taught in Kouts (Pleasant Township) in 1838. The teachers were Hiram Hyde and Florence McAuliffe. In 1840 two schools were built in Portage, also a private school for young ladies. Furnessville Schoolhouse was built in 1841 . . . you may still see and visit it today — it is now the Schoolhouse Shop. Hebron's first log schoolhouse was taught in 1842 by Ellen Hemes. Bletchley Corners school was built about 1850 and the White Settlement schoolhouse about 1854.

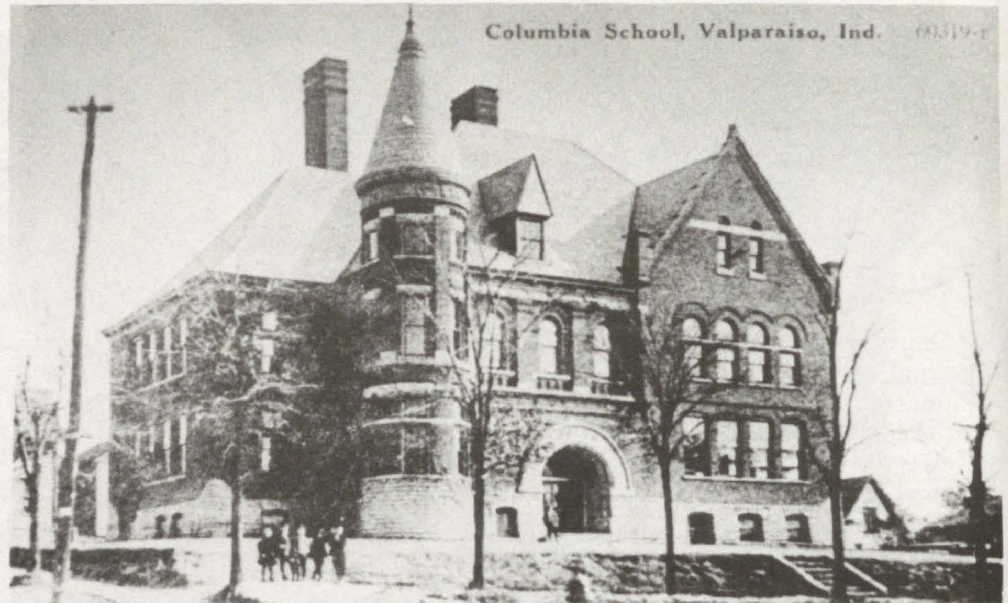
In 1853, the first public "seminary" established under the provisions of the 1838 Indiana Legislature Act was

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Valparaiso High School, 1871-1904

opened in Valparaiso on Jefferson Street. The lot and the two story frame building cost \$2,500. Ashley M. Pierce was the principal, Miss Eliza J. Forsyth, his assistant, the enrollment about 120 . . . Another School Law was passed and the Commissioners of Porter County offered the building and grounds for sale "on the fourth Monday of July 1853". It was bought by the school trustees of Valparaiso at the bargain price of \$1,200. They changed its name to the Union School of Valparaiso. Mr. Pierce continued as Principal and teacher of the Third Grade, Miss Marietta Skinner taught Second Grade and Miss Fifield taught First Grade. Tuition cost \$1.50 per quarter for the First Grade, \$2 for Second Grade and \$2.50 for Third Grade,

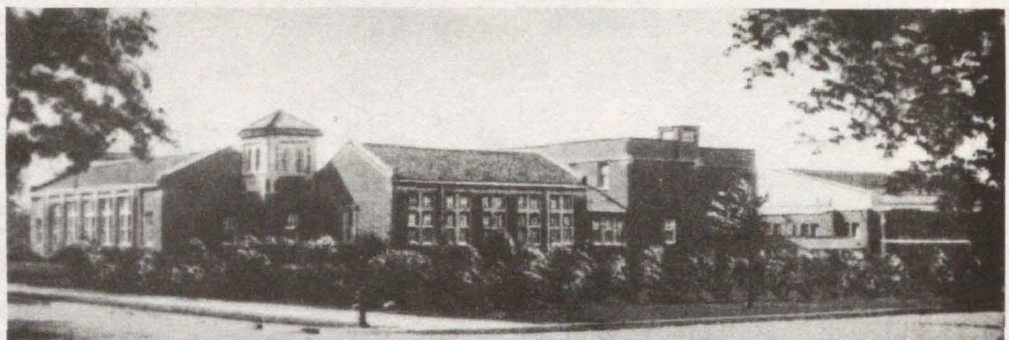


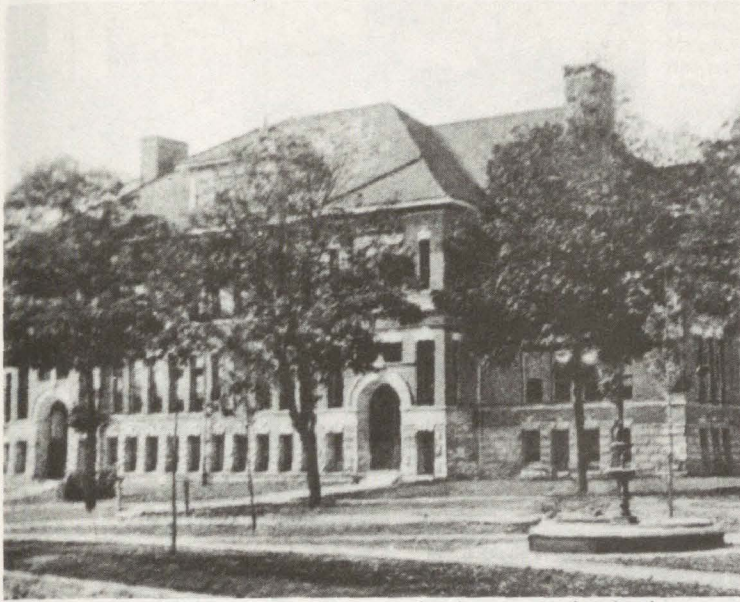
in the area. "The College Primary Department will be open again on Monday morning . . . Send in your boys and girls. Tuition the same as last term — \$3 to \$1 according to branches"



Top: Columbia School, built in 1892 at a cost of \$14,000. Above: A horse-drawn school bus around the turn of the century. Left: The Valparaiso High School basketball team champions of the 1906-06 season. Below: Benjamin Franklin Jr. High School, once Valparaiso High School.

all payable in advance. Unfortunately, the school was totally destroyed by fire in March, 1857 and within twelve months, the Methodists had begun construction of the Valparaiso Male and Female College. This was to prove the egg from which Valparaiso University finally emerged, but in the meantime, together with the Presbyterian Collegiate Institute (which opened in 1861) it mopped up all the educational needs





Central School, original site of Valparaiso High School



Gardner School, sixth grade class of 1907

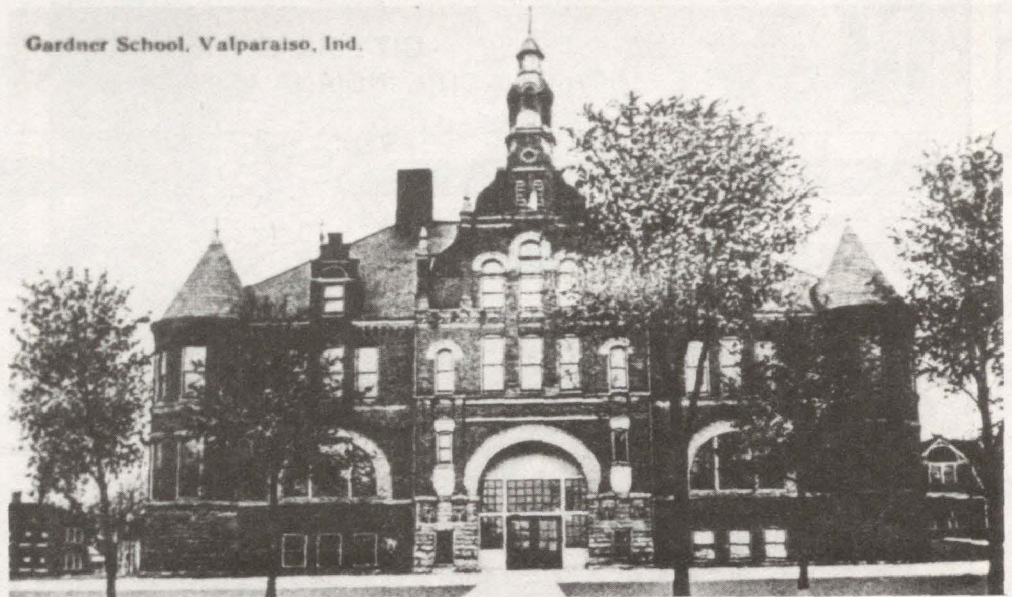
ran the advertisement of 1871. But by this date the College was on its knees, for the town had by now bought the Presbyterian's Institute and organized the first consolidated Public School. The first superintendent was a Methodist, Prof. Banta from the Male and Female College; an Ann Arbor graduate and a Presbyterian, James McFetrich, was the first principal. A former student at The Male and Female College, Mrs. Anna Kellog, said "We all went down to the new school together, where no tuition need be paid."

There were still many schools which were taught in the old pattern and many students at The Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, the embryo university which sprang out of the dormant Male and Female College, were missing in the winter terms to teach them. In 1877, Porter Schools' growth was reported in the newspaper:

1855	42 teachers	1355 scholars
1860	110 teachers	2071 scholars
1865	96 teachers	2504 scholars
1870	149 teachers	3736 scholars
1875	158 teachers	4386 scholars

More to the point, the average number of days in the school year had increased from 60 to 145, and the total amount paid to the teachers rose from \$2,548 in 1855 to \$25,176 in 1875. Education was finally on its way to modern times.

Gardner School, Valparaiso, Ind.

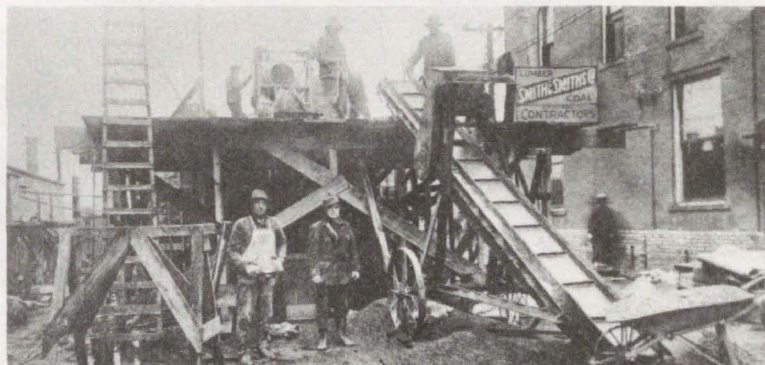


Gardner School now houses Porter County Boys & Girls Club



Streetcar passes by Central School on North Franklin Street

Started in 1921, the present day Smith Nuppau Ready Mix was originally Smith and Smith's Company, a general contracting, coal and lumber business located in Valparaiso. Since that time, Smith Nuppau has operated businesses in Valparaiso, Kouts, LaPorte, and Michigan City. In 1949, Smith Nuppau expanded into the ready mix concrete business with the construction of northwest Indiana's first central mix concrete plant. Presently, Smith Nuppau Ready Mix operates a complete fleet of front discharge ready mix trucks from plants in Valparaiso and Michigan City, serving all of Porter and LaPorte counties.



SMITH NUPPAU READY MIX INC.

VALPARAISO, INDIANA 46383 • 219/462-3191

CITY READY MIX

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA 46360 • 219/874-6219



A Statewide System Of 13 Regional Technical Institutes Devoted To The Legislative Mission Of Providing Education That Teaches Job Skills With Job Opportunities.

Indiana Vocational Technical College (Ivy Tech) Was Created By The Indiana General Assembly On March 15, 1963.

During These 23 Years More Than One-Half Million Hoosiers Have Been Served, And Today The College Has A Statewide Enrollment Of Over Twenty-Six Thousand Students.

Ivy Tech Is Accredited By The North Central Association Of Colleges And Schools — Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action State College.

For Information Concerning Program Availability, Contact Ivy Tech's Valparaiso Center At 464-8514, Or The Local Center Near You.

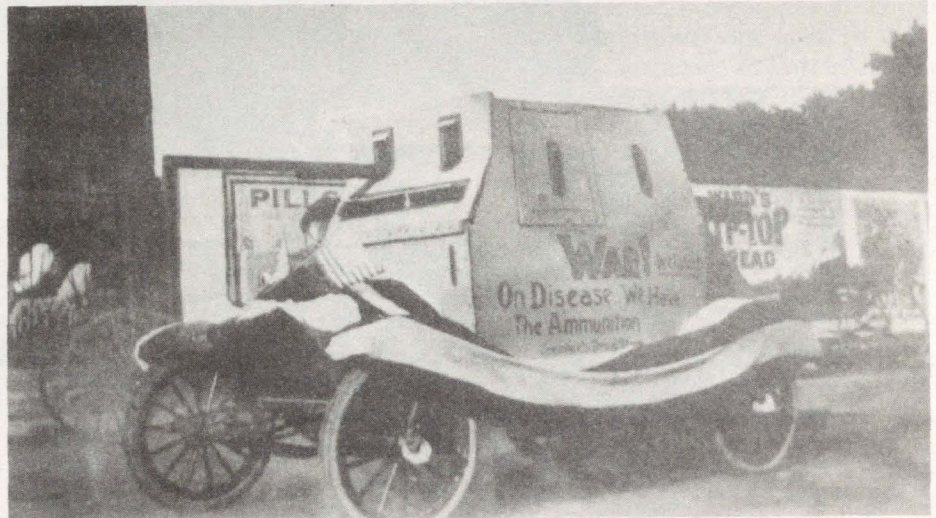
Ivy Tech . . .

The College that Works for You.

We Love a Parade



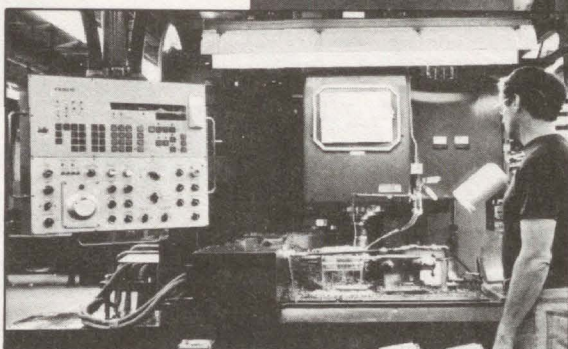
A popular parade route since 1840, Lincolnway in Valparaiso has been the site of numerous celebrations and parades honoring many festive occasions.



URSCHEL LABORATORIES... Growing Strong With Porter County



About 1929 at the plant on South Napoleon Street – The machine shop was located in a number of small rooms. All the machine tools in each room were driven by a single large motor through line shafts and belts. William Urschel (left background) supervises the operation.



Today this computer controlled machining center completes many different operations on a part before the part is removed from the machine.

For over 75 years, Urschel Laboratories has been designing and manufacturing precision-engineered food processing machinery to meet the needs of every major food processor in the United States and in over ninety countries worldwide.

From the small shop on South Napoleon Street in Valparaiso, founder William Urschel developed a revolutionary machine that would cut the stems from the gooseberry. That signaled the start of a small company that would eventually become Urschel Laboratories – a name synonymous in the food processing industry with quality, durability and precision engineering.

Chances are, an individual cannot go through an entire day without eating at least one food product processed on an Urschel machine – for instance,



Left to Right Back Row: Gerald Urschel, Kenneth Urschel, Founder William Urschel (photo), Elena Urschel.
Front Row: Daniel Urschel, Joe Urschel, Robert Urschel.

sliced potatoes for chips, diced vegetables for soup and shredded cheese for pizza topping, to just name a few.

Urschel Laboratories is proud to be a part of the county's rich history and heritage, and it is fitting that such quality craftsmanship is made possible by the quality of employees who work at the company in Porter County.



URSCHEL
LABORATORIES INCORPORATED

2503 Calumet Avenue • P.O. Box 2200 • Valparaiso, Indiana 46384 U.S.A. • Tele. 219/464-4811



"In God We Trust . . ."

The Religion and Churches of Porter County

by John D. Wolf

Over 350 years ago, French Jesuit priests crossed Porter County on the Kankakee portage to the Mississippi valley or touched the country on the shores of Lake Michigan. Earliest records show two priests navigating both bodies of water in 1672. But it was not until 1822, six years after Indiana was admitted to the Union, that a French fur trader named Joseph Bailly built his cabin on the Calumet River adding a crude chapel nearby. Catholic services were conducted by passing missionaries. The religious establishment had come to Porter County.

When land was opened to settlement after 1832, Baptist and Methodist missionaries arrived. The Methodists were credited with being "the pioneers of church organization in Porter County". Bishop Richard Roberts sent the Rev. Stephen Jones to Lake and Porter Counties in 1835 to organize the Deep River Mission. W. T. Forbes began preaching at Gosett's Mill on Salt Creek. Hebron was organized in 1837, Valparaiso in 1840, Chesterton in 1860 with Wheeler following. Portage, formerly known as McCool, can date back to 1837, but records lack con-

tinuity. Methodists also started the Valparaiso Male and Female College in 1859, predecessor of today's Valparaiso University.

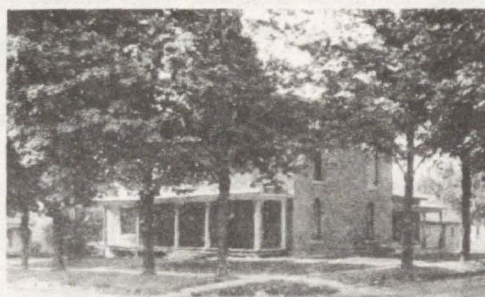
First Baptist in Valparaiso dates from 1837 when organized by Elder A. French. For many years the church was located on the northwest corner of Lafayette and Chicago Streets. Union Center Baptist was organized in 1858.

Presbyterians came to Porter County and organized a church in Hebron in 1838. A log church served (as with most early churches) until 1852 when a frame structure was erected and later

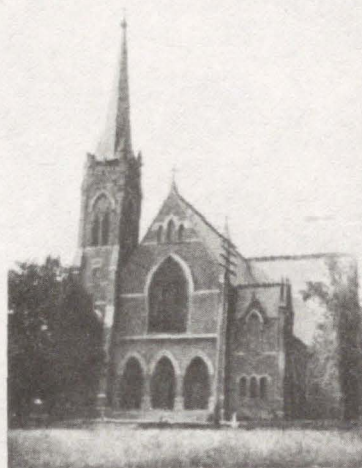
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Heritage Lutheran Church



Residence



St. Paul Church.



Rev. W. S. Hogan.



School.

Reprint from Valparaiso Souvenir Book, Circa 1911.

*"Jesus Christ is the same
yesterday, today and
tomorrow."* Hebrews 13:8



German Lutheran Church



Above: Early Baptist Church

Below: An unidentified minister participates in a parade, followed by marching Boy Scouts.



moved into town. Valparaiso Presbyterians did not organize until 1840 under the Rev. James C. Brown. A building was occupied in 1844 on Washington and Jefferson and in 1885 a new building was erected at Franklin and Jefferson. It is of interest that the County Court House and Presbyterian Church were erected at the same time by the same architect and the church and Court interchanged use of premises while under construction. Brown is also credited with organizing churches at Tassinong, Wheeler, Hebron, and Salem. The latter has since become Methodist. Brown died while serving as chaplain of the Forty-

eighth Indiana Infantry in the Civil War. S. P. Robbins organized the Presbyterian Church in Portage.

The Christian denomination came to Morgan Township in 1840 through the work of Henry Adams. A building was erected near Malden that still stands. Boone Grove followed as did Valparaiso in 1847. In Valparaiso the original Brick school house on Franklin and Jefferson was used until 1874 when an edifice was erected on Chicago and Franklin, replaced by the present building in 1888. Kouts was organized the same year but the Hebron Church came into being earlier in 1870.

The United Brethren appeared in 1872, later to merge with Evangelicals, and are now merged into United Methodists.

After the initial beginnings of the French, the Roman Catholics struggled in Porter County for many years. St. Paul's in Valparaiso did not begin to take life until 1863 when Father Michael O'Reilly was sent to re-open a closed church. First a schoolhouse was erected. Then in 1880 a new St. Paul's was planned and dedicated in 1886, one of the largest Catholic Churches in Northern Indiana. Chesterton was organized in 1857 with St. Patrick's erected in 1876.

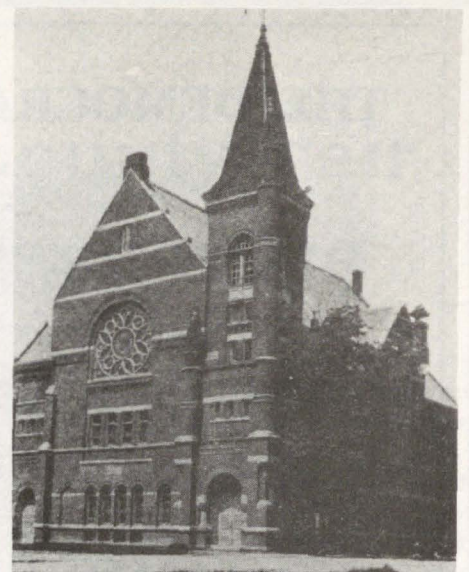
Swedish Lutherans came to the county in 1857 and to Chesterton in 1879. Augsburg Evangelical Lutheran is believed to be the oldest continuous church in the same location in the county. German Lutherans organized



Episcopal Church



Presbyterian Church



Methodist Church

in 1862. The Unitarians who had come in 1872, disbanded and their property was sold to the Lutherans in 1880. Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran was erected on the site at Washington and Institute in 1891. German Lutherans in Kouts built in 1880 and in Chesterton St. John's Evangelical Lutheran was built the same year. Valparaiso University was acquired by the Lutherans in 1925 and is now one of the church's leading universities.

The Episcopalians were organized by Bishop John White of Michigan City. A lot was purchased at Franklin and Erie and an edifice built in 1902.

Mennonites came in 1850 and have an active congregation in Valparaiso today.

Friends, or Quakers as they are known, appeared in Jackson Township and established a school and "meeting house" at an early date.

Christian Scientists have had a house of worship in Valparaiso since the early 1900s.

In the early 1880s, Jacob Lowenstine, a Lithuanian merchant and early Jewish family in Porter County opened a store in Valparaiso. In 1920 Congregation Israel was formed which, in 1946, became Reformed Temple Israel on Washington Street. After a 1985 fire, a new temple will be constructed on Evans Avenue.

Among later arrivals serving the religious needs of the County are the Nazarenes, the Greek Orthodox, and the Evangelical Free Churches of which

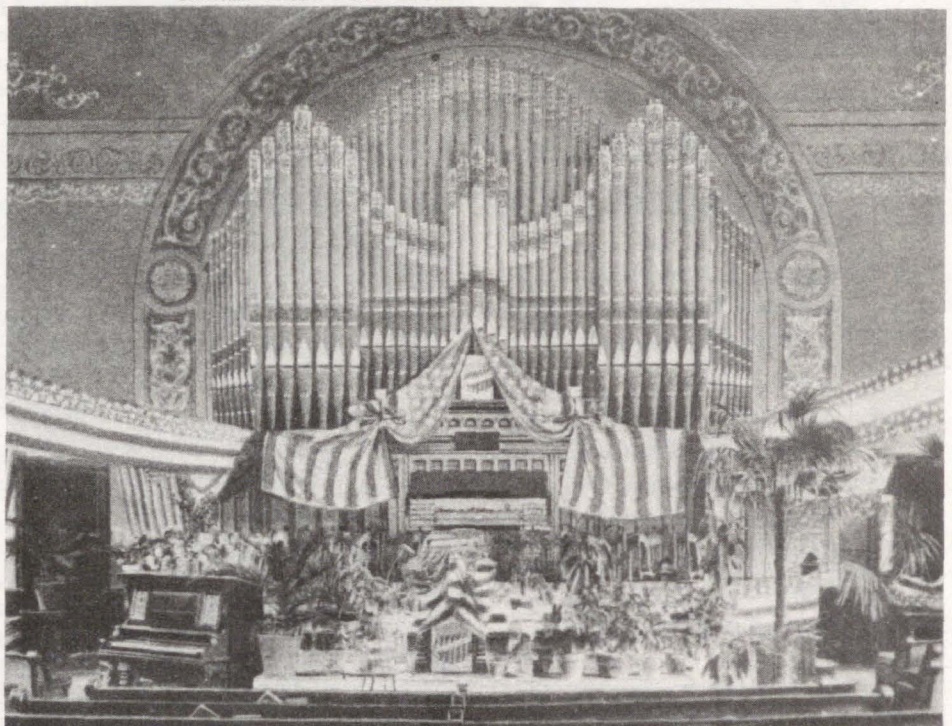


Christian Church - inside and out

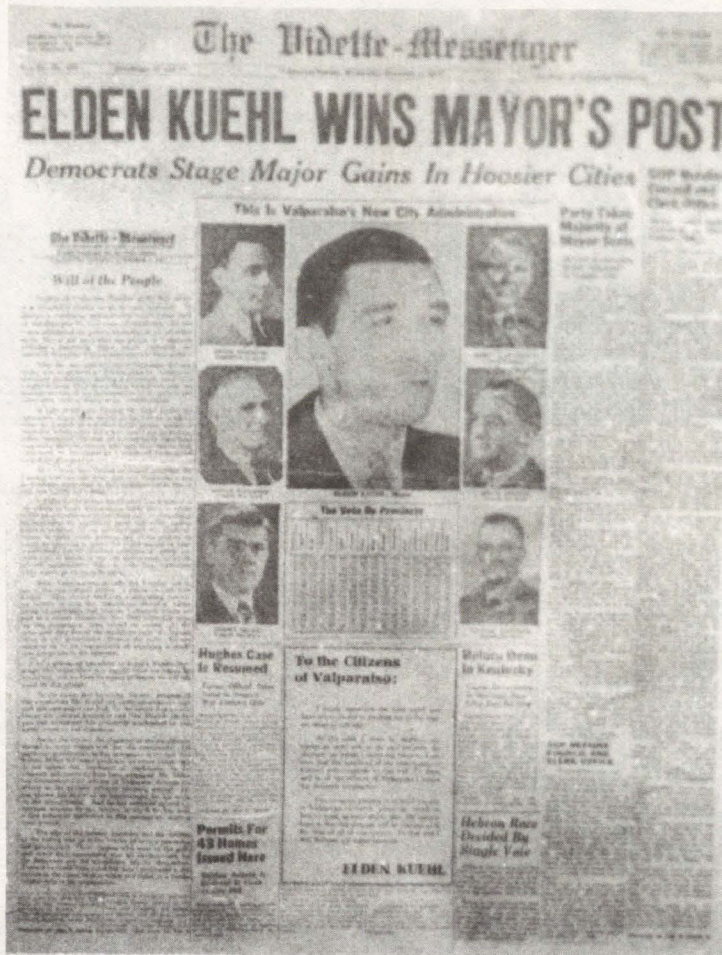
Liberty Bible (1928) and Washington Township are member congregations.

All in all, religious establishments have flourished in Porter County for over 150 years. Over 200 different churches can be counted today. Space does not permit honoring them all.

Although Lutherans, Catholics and Methodists predominate in numbers, all churches have contributed mightily to the well-being of our citizens. We salute with gratitude all of God's people of yesterday, today, and tomorrow!



THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PORTER COUNTY



Democratic Mayors of Valparaiso, 1865 to Present

Thomas J. Merrifield	1865-1868
John N. Skinner (died in office)	1872-1882
A. D. Bartholomew	1886-1888
Frank P. Jones	1892-1894
Addison E. Woodhull	1898-1902
William F. Spooner	1902-1906
William F. Spooner	1910-1914
William F. Spooner (died in office)	1926-1928
Elden Kuehl	1948-1952
Elden Kuehl	1972-1984
David Butterfield	1984-Present

Thomas J. Merrifield, attorney-at-law, was born January 11, 1833. He was a native of Yates County, New York and studied law for four years at an academy in Starkey, New York.

He came to Mishawaka in 1853 and studied under Mr. Crowles. Six months later, he left for Minnesota on horseback, but soon returned to open a law office, and became a state senator.

He was admitted to the bar May, 1855, in Goshen, Indiana. Two months later he arrived in Valparaiso, where he and his partner, Hon. S.I. Anthony, a State Senator, practiced until 1863. Shortly after arriving in Valparaiso, Merrifield married Paula Skinner.

He was elected by the Democrats in 1858, and was an active member of the General Assembly, and the author of several bills.

From October, 1866, through June, 1869, he was in partnership with Major W.H. Calkins, a member of Congress.

He was elected the first Mayor of Valparaiso in December, 1865, and served two consecutive terms, declining a third.

During Mayor Merrifield's first term he imposed strict saloon and gambling laws. His second term was very important to the growth of Valparaiso, as he constructed Valpo's first water works, which consisted of large reservoirs that were built on the corner of the square and a large hydrant was established in front of the courthouse. The water was supplied through underground pipes running from the Washington Street Spring.

The council then ordered an issuance of \$50,000 in bonds for the subscription of the Peninsular Railway to secure passage of the road through the city.

A woolen mill and paper factory were built in 1866.

Elden Kuehl was the only Democrat elected Mayor since W.F. Spooner held the office from 1916 to 1920. Kuehl was first elected in 1948 then again in 1972, 1975 and 1980.

From 1865 to 1986, there have been 11 Democratic Mayors. The first Mayor of Valparaiso and the present one, David Butterfield, were both practicing attorneys.

The ratio of registered Republicans to Democrats is approximately 70% to 30%.



The Porter County Fair

by Carl Hefner

The Porter County Fair has been a tradition since 1851. Plans for the fair were conceived on June 14, 1851, during a meeting to organize an Agricultural Society. The group was composed of the best financial and agricultural men in the county; and it was their efforts that produced the first Porter County Fair; it was a one-day event that took place on the court house lawn.

Following this success, a second fair was held October 14, and 15, 1852. Prizes were awarded for the best horses, cattle, sheep, dairy products, and bed quilting.

The fair continued to be held on the court house lawn until 1859, when it was moved to the old woolen mill grounds. This area was used until 1862, when the fair was suspended due to the Civil War. Then in 1871, the Agricultural Society was recognized, with A. V. Bartholomew as president, and the fair returned to Porter County.

In 1872, the location was moved to a 20-acre plot north of the Grand Trunk

Railroad. The area was fenced in and buildings and stalls were built to host its first fair. The grounds were increased in 1890 when nine additional acres were purchased from William Riggs.

Due to the Depression, the fair of 1931 was the last held as a county fair.

Several of the buildings were used by the highway department for workshops and equipment storage.

The 1932 fair was a three-day event with free admission and free show policy for the first time in history. That year, it officially became the Porter



Above: Porter County's new fairground on Highway 49. Below: The old fairgrounds at Calumet and Evans Avenue.



County Free Fair, with 500 4-H youths exhibiting their animals and projects.

The one, two and three-day fairs continued until in 1950, when, under the direction of Wallace Hanrahan, the fair became a six-day annual event.

The fair has continued to expand over the past years, adding livestock auctions, a queen contest and over 60 projects and activities provided by 4-H members. In 1972, the fair passed the century mark of its location at Calumet and Evans Avenue.

In 1967, the land was purchased from Louis Martinal for the new fair grounds, located on Highway 49, south of U.S. 30, which opened in 1985. This new Porter County Fair Ground includes a large exhibition hall named "Expo Center", and is used for many different events, both during the week of the fair and throughout the year.

Photographs courtesy of Don Meyer

Porter County Newspapers

Before the Vidette Messenger and the Chesterton Tribune were officially established, there were other short-term newspapers throughout the county. Among them were the Star and the Daily Vidette.

The Star was established in 1888. It was owned and operated by J. A. McConahy. McConahy was the proprietor of two additional newspapers before The Star, in Troy, Ohio.

E. Elderme Small was the owner and editor of the Daily Vidette for four years - the entire time the paper was in circulation.

In 1842, when Porter County was a mere 6 years old, the first newspaper in the county was published.

It was The Republican, founded by James Castle, who said the paper would be "*devoted to the dissemination of independent political views and diffusion of general knowledge*".

After operating the paper for two years, Castle sold it to William Harrison, who changed the name to Western Ranger and the political affiliation to Democratic.

The early newspaper publishing history of Porter County was marked by numerous sales of papers and many changes in the names of the publications.

In 1847, William Talcott bought an interest in the Republican. Two years later, he obtained full ownership and changed the name to Political Observer. Talcott was a free-soil Democrat.

The paper grew from five columns to seven and again the name was changed - to the Valparaiso Practical Observer. In 1853, it became the first daily publication in Porter County.

In 1857, Talcott sold the paper to R. A. Cameron, who named it the Valparaiso Republican in accord with his own political leanings. The following year, Cameron sold his interest to Thomas McConnell and Henry Talcott. Later, William Talcott again bought an interest.

In 1859, Cameron purchased the paper again and changed its name to the Republican. When he answered

President Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861, Cameron left his wife in charge of the newspaper and became its corresponding editor, sending home from the front, long, interesting letters regarding his army experiences and the progress of the war.

On Jan. 24, 1866, the first issue of the Porter County Vidette was published in Valparaiso, under the ownership of Aaron Gurney and a man named Pomeroy.



The McGillicuddy Building was home to the first printing press, brought to Porter County in 1843 by William C. Talcott.

The two later purchased the entire Republican plant and the merged papers became known as The Vidette and Republican with Gurney as general editor.

Also in 1866, Gilbert Pierce started a paper, The Republican, which merged with the Vidette and Republican in July 1868, when Pierce and Gurney became co-editors.

In 1871, Englebert Zimmerman Sr. founded The Valparaiso Democrat Messenger. Ten years later, President H. B. Brown of Northern Indiana Normal School, now Valparaiso University, bought half interest in the paper, but his school responsibilities kept him so busy he soon had to sell it back to Zimmerman.

Zimmerman's sons, Arthur and Joseph, were associated with their father in the business for many years, and their younger brother, Englebert Jr., joined the paper about 1904. The latter became a prolific and widely respected newsman. He retired in 1953.

In 1915, the Zimmermans sold their paper to Hinman F. Strother of Pittsfield, Ill. Meanwhile, in 1889, James McConahy had begun to publish the Valparaiso Star which he sold to The Vidette in 1898, resulting in publication of the first Star-Vidette in September 1889.

John M. Mavity of Cambridge, Ill. bought the Star-Vidette in 1903 and renamed it The Vidette.

In 1924, Lynn M. Whipple of Niles, Mich. moved to Valparaiso, and bought half interest in The Messenger from Strother, and the following year purchased the other half of Strother's holdings.

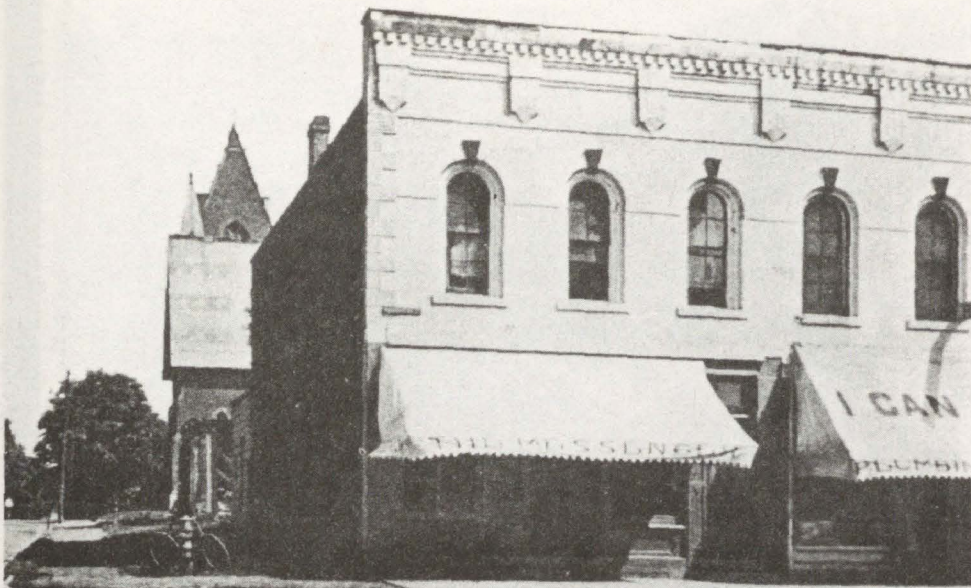
The Messenger and The Vidette merged in 1927 with Mavity as president of the corporation and Whipple as vice president. The first edition of The Vidette-Messenger was July 5, 1927.

At that time, the entire operation was moved to 163 W. Lincolnway where The Messenger office was located. The Vidette had been published in a building at the southwest corner of Washington and Jefferson streets.

In 1929, Whipple bought out Mavity's share of the business, and the paper has since declared its politics as "Independent Republican".



Englebert Zimmerman



Above: Messenger office in early years. Right: Rollie Bernhart, longtime Vidette-Messenger reporter.

Whipple died in 1939, and his wife, Lucile, became publisher, serving until her death in 1977.

Avery Weaver was general manager of The Vidette Messenger many years before being succeeded in 1965, by Vincent V. Anderson, who retired in January, 1986. Under Anderson, The Vidette-Messenger moved to new quarters at Glendale and Roosevelt in 1972 and purchased six weekly papers in Porter County.

Late in 1985, The Vidette-Messenger and the six weeklies were purchased by Thomson Newspapers Inc. of Des Plaines, Illinois.

The Chesterton Tribune is one of the oldest continuously operated businesses in Porter County. Its first issue was published on April 12, 1884, by its founder Arthur J. Bowser, a 21-year old journalist whose experience was gained working as a reporter for the Valparaiso Vidette and the Daily Advertiser.

Bowser and a Chesterton attorney, S. D. Watson, purchased the mechanical equipment of a previous Chesterton publishing venture for \$800 on terms of no money down, 8 percent interest and pay when you can. The equipment consisted of a Washington hand press and assorted cases of type plus some other utensils necessary to print a paper. This equipment was owned jointly by a number of Chester-



ton businessmen. These men had attempted to start a newspaper in 1882, which lasted only nine months.

Bowser moved his wife, 3 week-old child, and all their household effects from Valparaiso to Chesterton in the spring of 1884. Following a route somewhat along the path of the present State Road 49, the horses drawing the wagon were belly-deep in the early spring mud. This trip took four hours.

In spite of their many difficulties, Bowser and Watson got out their first issue. Bowser, with confidence typical of any eager 21-year-old, announced that the Tribune "was here to stay." That statement proved to be true. Bowser himself stuck with the Tribune until failing health caused him to lease the paper to John G. "Jack" Graessle, who was Bowser's longtime chief assistant. Graessle became Porter County treasurer in 1920 and Bowser leased it

to C. G. Chaney of LaPorte. Bowser's health returned but he was heavily into real estate development. In 1923, when Graessle was near the end of his term as treasurer, Bowser sold him the Tribune.

After 39 years the paper had a new owner. Graessle took over as head man after 29 years with the paper. His stint as owner proved to be the shortest of any of the newspaper's owners except for his widow. Graessle died in February, 1928. His widow, Cora, ran the paper until December of that year, when Warren R. Canright purchased it. W. R. owned the paper until 1974, when he turned it over to his sons John and Warren. In 1981, John sold his interest to Warren and his wife, Elizabeth, and they remain as its owners today. The Canrights' eldest son, David, is managing editor and is in charge of the day-to-day publication of each issue.

When the Tribune was born in 1884, north Porter County was sparsely populated and barely out of the pioneer days. The Tribune is one of the two surviving businesses from that era; the other is the Chesterton State Bank, which will shortly celebrate its Centennial Anniversary. The E. N. Thomas building (1888), still stands at Calumet and Broadway, but houses businesses other than that of its original occupant.

Chesterton and Porter were unincorporated and had a population of 400-500 persons. The rural area was sparsely settled and surface travel was difficult over roads which were mostly mud in wet weather. Porter County government, seated in Valparaiso, plus the township trustees provided limited government services to the citizenry. It was easier to go to LaPorte, Michigan City or Chicago on the railroads than to Valparaiso by horse and buggy. There were no sewer or water systems or electricity. Chesterton's downtown park was used for its original purpose: a railroad wood yard.

In the rest of the U.S.A. the base of the Statue of Liberty was under construction, the Brooklyn Bridge was brand new, Gary did not exist and Hammond, Hobart and Chesterton were the largest communities between the Illinois state line and Michigan City.

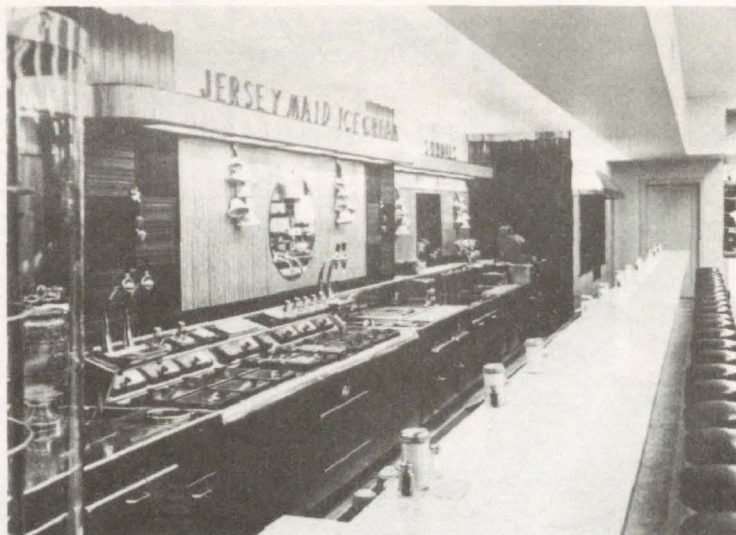
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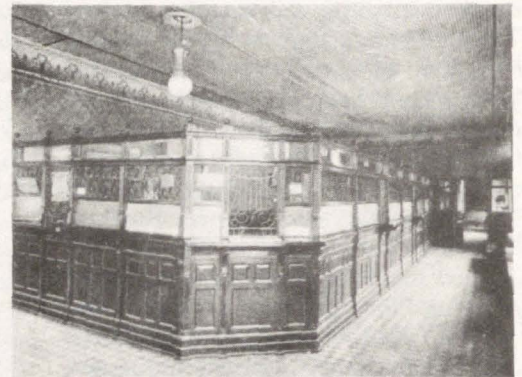


Banking in Porter County

During the territorial days in Indiana, very little money was circulated, and even fewer banks had been established. The people in the county had no confidence in the banks or in the people who ran them.

It wasn't until shortly after the end of the Civil War that Congress passed an act authorizing the establishment of national banks and the First National Bank of Valparaiso was built in 1863.

In 1882, the bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Porter County. A savings bank was started on



November 23, 1874, by Joseph Gardner. The institution was incorporated as the Farmers' National Bank in 1878.

Banking has continued to expand throughout Porter County, and today there are approximately twelve individual banking institutions that work to serve the Porter County area.



Porter County's Industrial History

by Art and Martha Willing

While one would expect the early history of Porter County to be agricultural, there were many flourishing industries in the county long before the Civil War. John L. Foster set up a forge in Westchester Township and during the winter of 1835-36 produced the first manufactured product: augers, which he took to Chicago to sell. The first sawmill in the county was erected by four Blachly brothers in Union Township. In 1843 Boyd Blachly operated the first carding mill in the county. This and the sawmill were located on a tributary of Salt Creek in Union Township. Buel Brothers began the manufacture of wagons in Valparaiso in 1839. Brewer Brothers also were in the wagon manufacturing business about the same time. Barry Brothers Carriage and Wagon Works was opened in 1863; all of these industries prospered for some years.

Many products have been produced in Porter County. Small industries, such as: grist-mills, breweries, cigar factories, a tannery, shoe factory, shirt factory, school furniture factory, china factory, blown glass factory and many more have been part of the industrial history of Porter County.

The old three story building complex on South Campbell in Valparaiso has a history of being occupied by many different industries. The building was erected in 1886 for the Valparaiso Woolen Manufacturing Company. From 1872-75 it was National Pin Factory. Later it was the Delaney Clock Company, Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Barry Carriage and Wagon Works, the Chicago Mica Company (which eventually became the Continental Diamond Fibre Company) and was last the Anderson Company. The Barry Carriage and Wagon Works moved into this building in 1888. The

Barry Company, (who were competitors of the Studebaker Company of South Bend) made up a lot of bob-sleds one winter when there was very little snow. Scarcity of capital and inability to sell this product contributed to their demise.

Brick manufacturing was an important industry in the Porter-Chesterton area and in Valparaiso. By 1884, there were 8 brick yards in Porter — some firms operating more than one yard with a capacity of 50 million bricks per year. The abundant forest fostered the establishment of many sawmills. W. D. Cruthers began construction on a steamboat in 1865, for conveying wood and timber to Chicago by way of Salt Creek and the Calumet River. It was about twelve feet wide and thirty feet long. Two or three years were consumed in building it. After its comple-

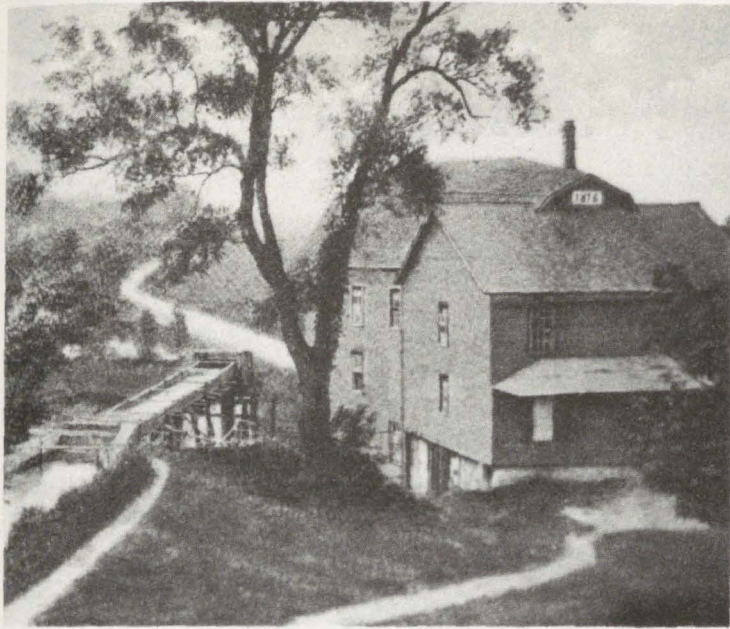
tion it was run up and down the creek once or twice, and finally sunk in the Calumet River.

In 1893 the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago bought 2000 acres in the Dunes Park Wilson Station area of Westchester Township. By 1896, 100 persons were employed (40 railroad and 60 sand workers). 300 cars of sand were shipped per day.

C. O. Hillstrom moved his organ factory from Chicago to Chesterton in 1880. Many of the Swedes who came to the area came to work for Hillstrom. There were 40,000 reed organs produced at this factory. By the early 1900's the organ was being replaced in popularity by the piano. After Hillstrom's death, subsequent owners produced pianos under the Hillstrom name. Hillstrom organs were shipped to many foreign lands. Hillstrom installed elec-



Wool Works in Valparaiso



Sager Mill

tric lights in his factory in 1882. The power was produced on their own dynamos, since electricity was not available in Chesterton until 1910.

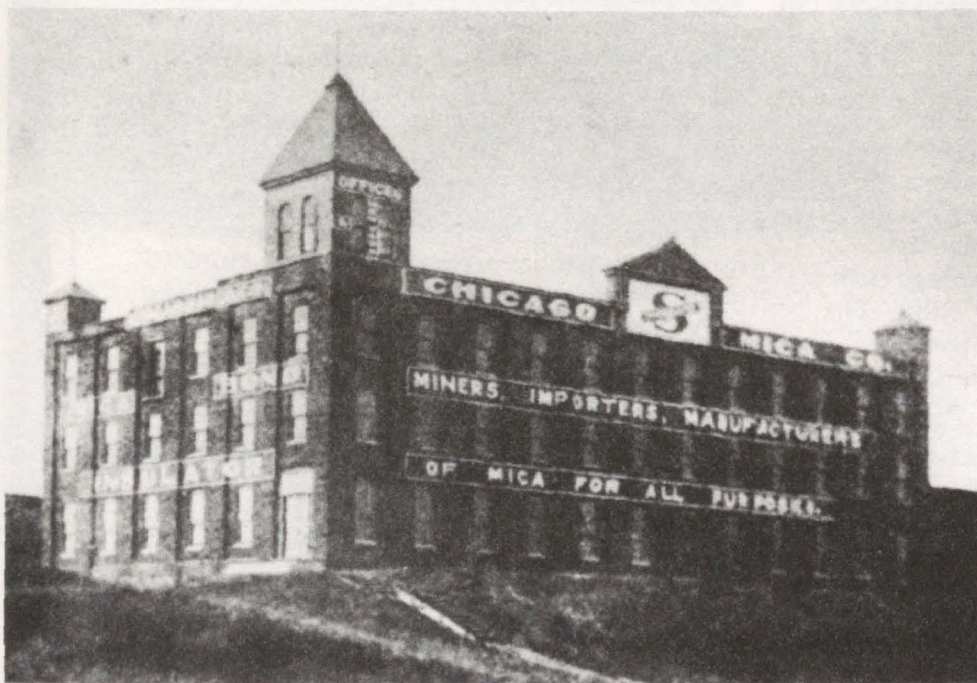
The Warren Featherbone Co. established a factory in Chesterton in 1896 to produce corset stays and men's collar stays out of turkey feathers. What remained of the feathers was used to make pillows.

None of the early industries have survived. Most operated for only a few years. Three industries opened in the

early 1900's in Valparaiso are still in operation. James H. McGill began the manufacture of electrical specialties in 1905. The company has prospered and its product line now includes ball and roller bearings and other products. The company is still operated by the McGill family. In 1910, William E. Urschel constructed a factory to manufacture "The Gooseberry Snipper". Mr. Urschel worked on many inventions such as a sweet corn harvester, a walking tractor, a device for enlarging small

sculpture into large statues, machines used in food processing and many more. The factory buildings and the home he built on South Napoleon in Valparaiso are examples of some of the construction techniques he invented for construction of poured concrete buildings. The story is told that Mr. Urschel's mother was very apprehensive about her inventor son being able to make a living so she admonished his older brother, Clay, that "he would have to look out for William". Clay spent the last years of his working life working for William at Urschel Laboratories. From the humble gooseberry snipper has come a company with a world wide reputation in the food processing industry with its slicers, dicers, etc. This company continues to prosper today under the direction of Mr. Urschel's heirs. Also in 1910, the Lowenstine family was instrumental in the establishment of the Indiana Steel Products Company, manufacturers of permanent magnets. IG Technologies, Inc., successor to Indiana Steel, still produces permanent magnets at the same location in Valparaiso.

In the 60's steel became king with the construction of Midwest Steel, Bethlehem Steel, and the Port of Indiana along Lake Michigan in Portage and Westchester Townships. Satellite industries of the steel industry have sprung up in various parts of the county.



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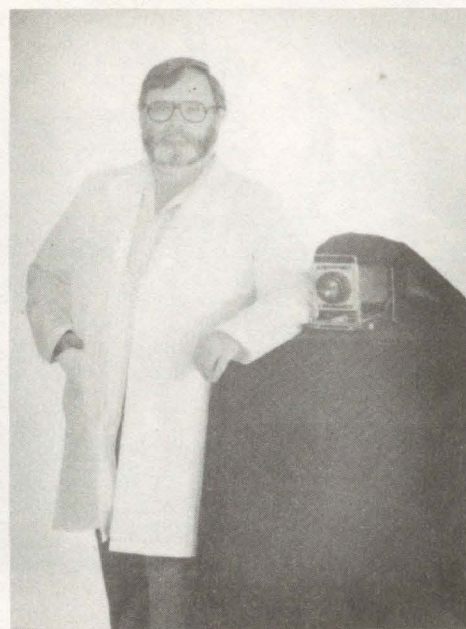
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Non-Corrosive Products Division

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, based in Toledo, Ohio, opened its second underground fuel storage tank manufacturing facility in Valparaiso, Indiana in 1969 to serve the Midwest markets.

Fiberglas storage tanks have become very popular nationwide with gasoline station owners. The 100,000th Fiberglas storage tank was produced and installed in July, 1985. The company currently operates five plants manufacturing Fiberglas underground fuel storage tanks.

Resins and Coating Division

In 1973, the company's newest resin production facility was opened in Valparaiso, adjacent to the tank plant. This plant provides quality polyester resin products to manufacturers of Fiberglas-reinforced plastic products in the transportation marine, appliance and construction industries. Expanded in 1985, the plant is

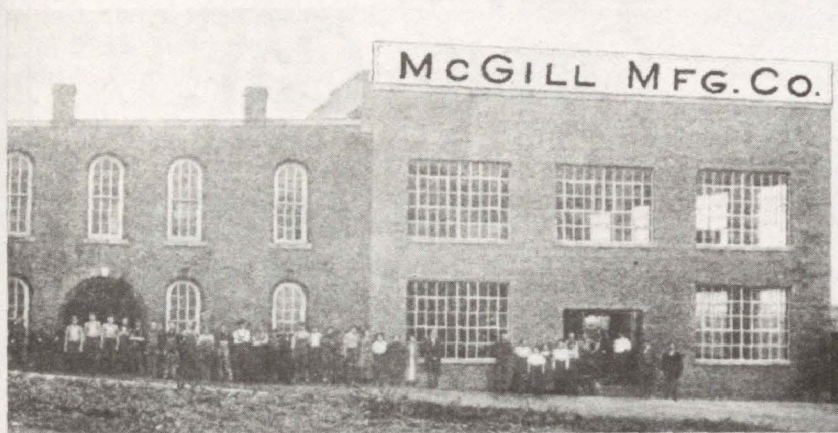
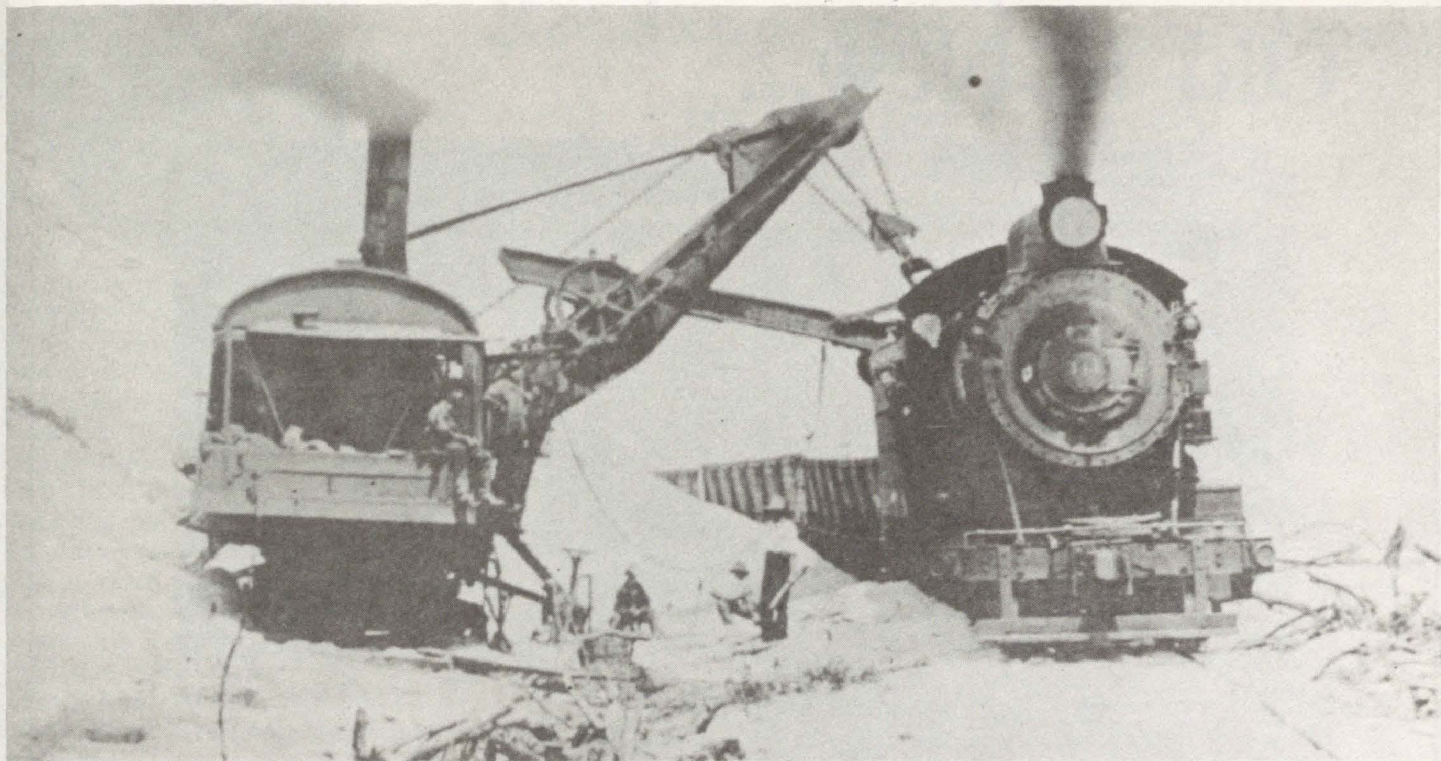
now the largest polyester manufacturing facility in the United States. The plant uses extensive process computer control to produce consistent, high quality finished resins.

Also at this location is a large customer support laboratory for development and applications expertise.

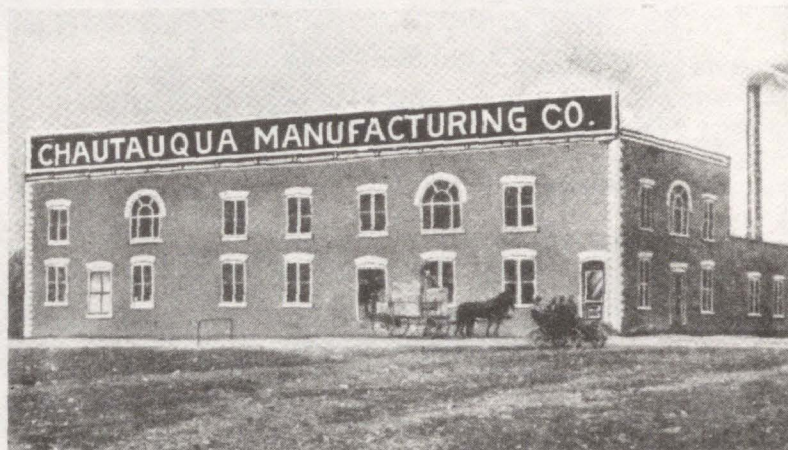
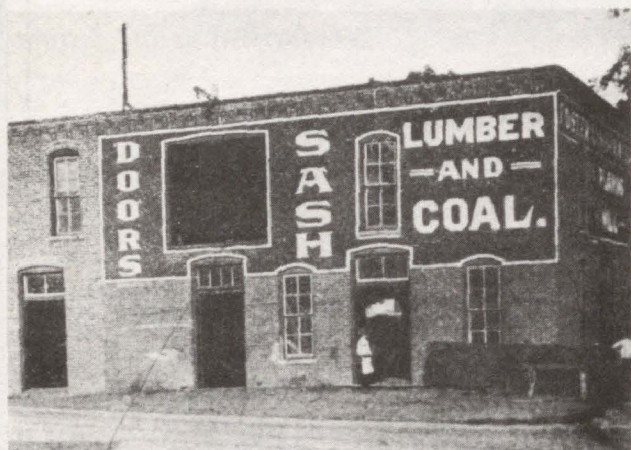
Owens-Corning, the world's leading manufacturer of glass fiber products, currently employs approximately 175 persons at the two facilities in Valparaiso. In 1985, the company employed over 25,000 persons worldwide and had sales of \$3.3 billion.

OWENS/CORNING
FIBERGLAS

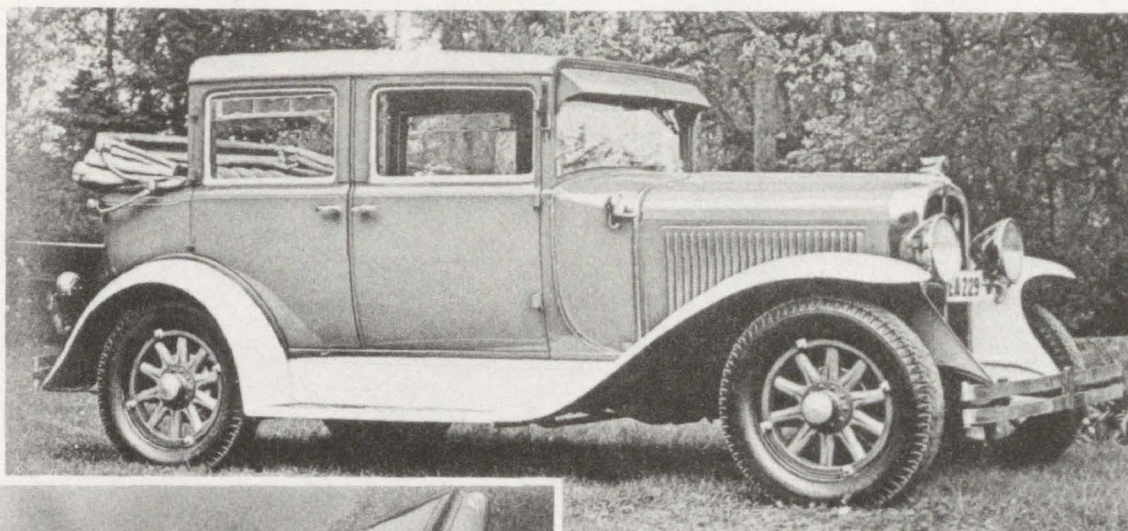
Porter County Industry



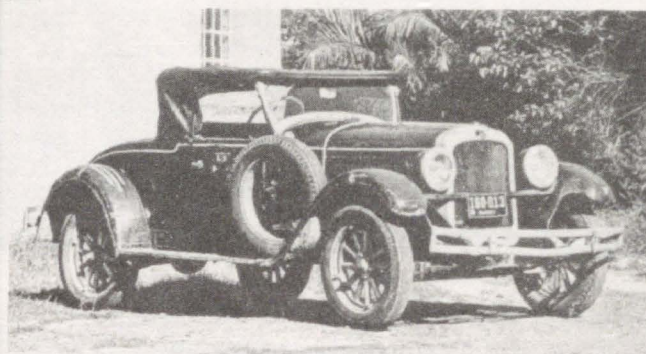
Top: Sandmining Industry at the dunes
 Left: McGill Manufacturing Company electrical products
 Above: Boat landing at Sagers Mill
 Below Right: Foster Lumber & Coal Company.
 Below Left: Chautauqua Manufacturing Company made art desks, safety swings, and photo and post card albums



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Roadways and Transportation in Porter County

by Willis and Ruth Grieger

Although in the beginning, Porter County's population was sparse, there were still certain improvements that were necessary to accommodate the citizens. The greatest need was the construction of roads and highways.

In 1831, the Organic Act was passed and the only authorized road in the country was from Detroit to Fort Dearborn. Soon after the road opened, the government started a mail line and the stage line ran through what are now, Jackson, Westchester and Portage Townships. Aside from that road, the settlers had to rely on old Indian trails for travel.

Before the highways were established, the people depended on waterways. Michigan City was the nearest port to Porter County and it was there that the people went for supplies or to market their own produce.

To cross the smaller streams, roads were made from split logs. They were highly inadequate, but had to suffice until better roads could be built. Two such roads were named the Plank Road and the Corduroy Road. Chauncey and Lyman Blair were the first major stockholders in that innovation.

The first attempt to improve the roads came in June 1836, and by September, several new roads were started. One of the first was a road that



ran from Portersville to the county line, known today as Joliet Road. The early construction of highways was basically simple, the greatest labor was removing the trees.

At first, gravel was used to pave the roads. The county commissioners soon decided that it was too expensive and for several years no efforts were made to build gravel-paved roads. The first roads were financed by road bonds.

In 1897, the Jones Road was constructed in Union Township. It was an experiment using iron slag as paving material, but it was discovered that the soil contained an element that dis-

solved the iron. As a result, coarse gravel was shipped from Illinois for pavement.

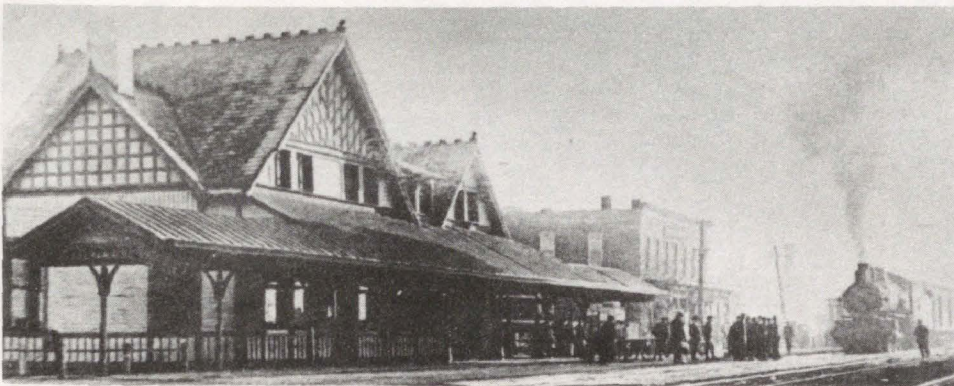
By June, 1912, there was almost 250 miles of road completed in the county.

As the highways continued to improve, the railroad was introduced. There is approximately 7,220 miles of railway in the state and more than 200 miles of it runs through Porter County.

In 1850, the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads were the first established. The first shipment of goods arrived on the Michigan Central in 1851 in the town of Porter.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern was thought to be the fastest train of its time. The cars were furnished with comfortable highbacked chairs and they were lighted by very large candles.

After several delays, the first railroad came to Valparaiso in 1858. And over the next several years, many other railroads were constructed to add to the convenience of Porter County. Among these were the Nickel Plate, the Chicago & Erie and the Wabash Railways.



Pennsylvania Railroad Depot Valparaiso, Circa 1914.

Roadways and Transportation

Porter County has always been uniquely situated in that any travel from east to west lead travelers thru the county around the tip of Lake Michigan.

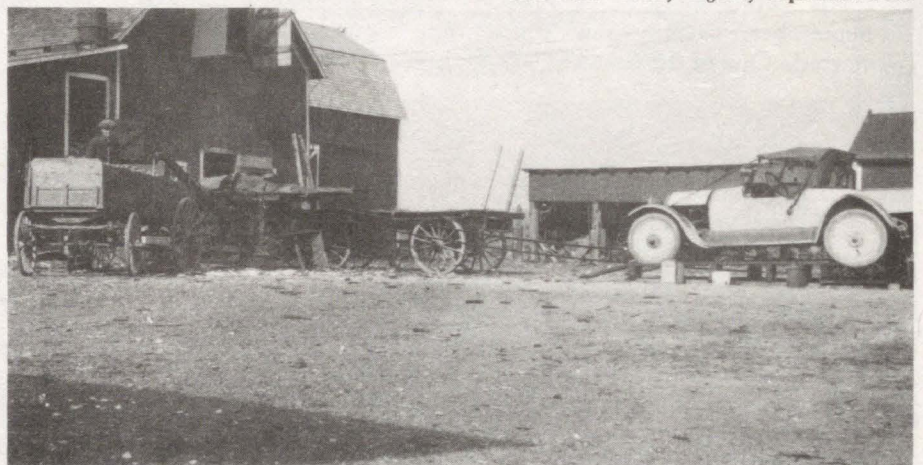
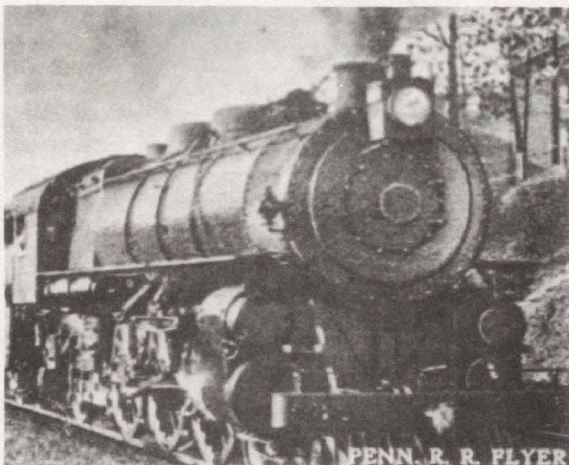
Roads were made of different materials. The north end had sand and was used when southern routes were too wet to traverse. Gravel, stone, sand and logs split in two (corduroy)



Horse drawn snow plow during 1929 snowstorm



First Porter County Highway Department truck



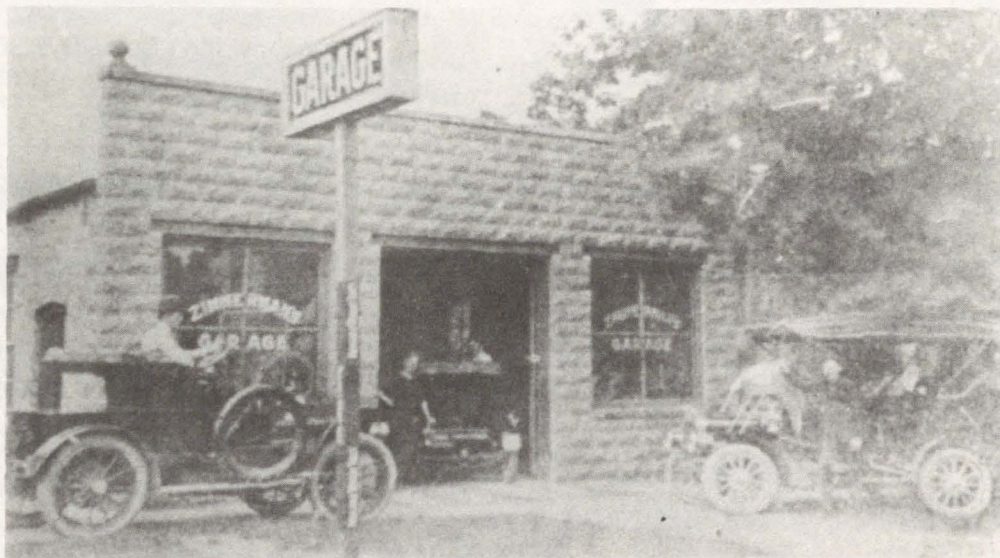
Homemade car being used to power corn shredder

Pictures courtesy of Willis Grieger



were used as road building materials. Plank Road was a great help in travel between Chesterton and Valparaiso. It still took four hours to make the trip.

Keeping the roads open and maintained was a full time job. Buggies, horse-drawn wagons, horseback and the good ole' feet were the main modes of transportation for many years. Later came the cars and trains (at one time 52 railroads crossed the county), followed by air travel. And, of course, bikes were a Sunday favorite. Sometimes homemade cars were built from parts shipped in from the East.



Zimmermans Garage, provider of quality car repairs



Homemade car assembled in 1915 by William Grieger. Delores (Grieger) Brooks sitting on running board



1930 Boeing three prop airplane crash



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Lowenstines

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1885**

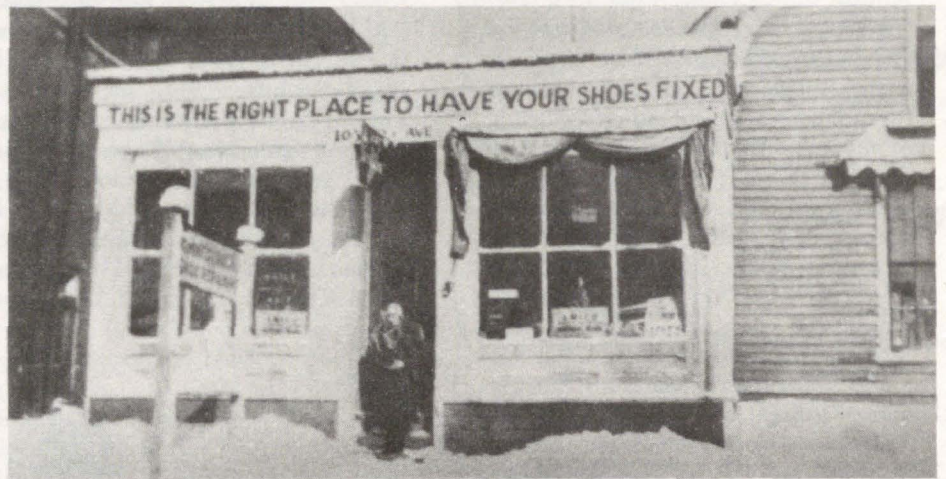
57 FRANKLIN STREET, DOWNTOWN VALPARAISO

Way Back When...



When blacksmithing was a necessary service, Tipton B. Louderback doubled as a horseshoe expert and justice of the peace in the frame structure which also served as a courtroom for jury trials. "The Marrying Squire", as he was known, sometimes found it necessary to shed his leather apron in favor of the more somber magistrate robe in order to perform a marriage ceremony for some eager young couple.

Buck's Shoe Repair proclaimed "While You Wait" service, while the butcher shop advertised reasonable prices on the store windows.





“BEHIND EVERY GREAT MAN...”

by Sylvia Pick

The story of five outstanding Porter County women

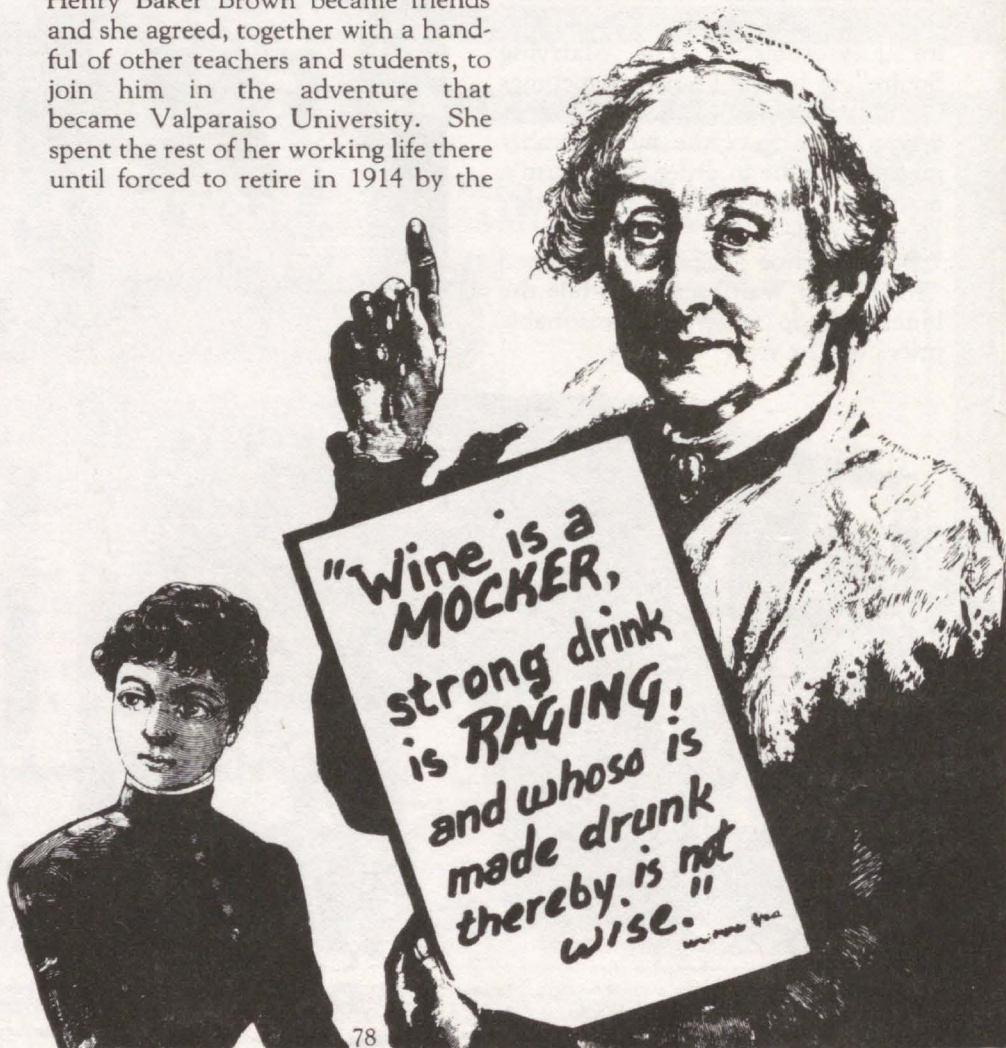
In most of the published records of the County it is easy to learn the names and achievements of the men. The women are much harder to find. Most of them were “just” wives, mothers, teachers, or nurses. Here are five of them.

Two Civil War nurses are buried in Valparaiso Old City Cemetery. Mary J. McCarthy came home from the war and died in 1908 at the age of 77. Almira Fifield came home in a coffin “in a most excellent state of preservation, notwithstanding the long and somewhat delayed transit”. A daughter of Thomas H. Fifield and graduate of the New England Female Medical College, she was nursing the sick and wounded at Paducah, Kentucky when she fell ill and died. Her funeral service was conducted at the Methodist Church by the Rev. Mr. Smith of the Valparaiso Male and Female College. She is a lost heroine of the Civil War.

Mrs. Joanna E. Marshall Skinner, wife of John L. Skinner, the Mayor of Valparaiso from 1872 until his death in 1882, was one of the redoubtable ladies of the “Praying Band”. This powerful temperance movement aimed to close down the saloons by harsh words in the newspapers, and, more effectively, by praying at the saloon doors and even inside when the opportunity arose! A difficult time, no doubt, for the Skinners, for the Mayor was forced to issue a statement condemning the peace-disturbing activities of the women who replied in the newspaper with a string of biblical quotations to justify their activities. (One saloon keeper’s wife, equally redoubtable, “treated the women to a bucket of dirty dishwater ...”) Mrs. Skinner died in 1925 at the age of 91.

Miss Samantha Elizabeth (Mantie) Baldwin was one of that valiant band of teachers who helped to educate the West. She had her first license to teach at the age of fifteen years and taught her first school in Ohio for \$28 per month. Like many others, she worked hard to get an education, teaching school in the winters and attending school in the summers. At 18 years she went to the Northwestern Ohio Normal School and Business Institute where she both taught and was a student for three years, gaining her degree in June, 1873. Here, she and Henry Baker Brown became friends and she agreed, together with a handful of other teachers and students, to join him in the adventure that became Valparaiso University. She spent the rest of her working life there until forced to retire in 1914 by the

broken hip which put her in a wheelchair. Mr. Brown wrote: “Old students by the hundreds and thousands have learned to love her and remember her splendid ability with great satisfaction.” Mr. Brown also loved Mantie in the beginning but, alas, he married another. A few of her letters survive in the University Archives. It is a very feminine personality which shines through, sometimes gossipy and tart, sometimes very moving. “I know from bitter experience that however strong our religious convictions may be, it is not always





Samantha "Mantie" Baldwin

easy to endure intense pain with altogether uncomplaining patience, especially when it continues through the years. And yet, I feel that the Good Father of us all, in His wisdom, desires that one, notwithstanding the difficulties of pain and mental suffering, shall cling as long as possible to the life He has bestowed upon us, and value the blessing properly. He gave us Life and He gave us Death and we are taught that He gives only good gifts to His children. I believe that fully, however weakly I may yield, at times, to suffering." On another occasion she wrote "Dear friends, you are sensible and brave. Don't lose your courage. Good will come to you after all these troubles . . . things do right themselves in time." She died on March 14, 1933.

In 1917, Miss Baldwin was one of the people who wrote to the local



Sarah Porter Kinsey

newspaper in favor of a Dunes State Park. Another advocate was Sarah Porter Kinsey, teacher, wife of O.P. Kinsey, Mr. Brown's partner from 1881. At her death in 1922, her obituary recorded that she was "National Professor Emeritus of Geography . . . first President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Indiana . . . member of the Board of Trustees of the National Federation of Women's Clubs . . . member of the Indiana State Board of Charities . . . a woman of State and National fame . . . ripe in years. In 1907 at the State Convention of Women's Clubs, she spoke in favor of the Federal Law on Child Labor . . . "We have been told that it is contrary to our constitution for us to make demands on our law-makers. Contrary or not contrary, we are not helping our children by our silence and inactivity . . ."

Shortly after her death, her husband wrote: "I am very lonely, but I could not be unhappy after 53 years of association with such rich and beautiful womanhood. The world has had very few like her . . ." Mr. Kinsey was no doubt right in thinking that his wife had been a very special and remarkable person. So were the others so briefly mentioned here, and so, I believe are many more women whose stories have not yet been found or told.

The ladies of the "Praying Band" led by Mrs. Skinner, crusade outside of T. Wards & C. Brown's saloons in 1874.



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On June 9, 1943, Earl and Helen Landgrebe entered into the trucking business in Valparaiso, equipped with a K-5 20' International truck and one driver.

Their first terminal was built in 1948, using Grand Trunk Railroad ties for the floor. Business prospered, and by 1966, a new terminal was built to accommodate a larger truck fleet.

Landgrebe Motor Transport, Inc. grew to a 55 tractor, 82 trailer, 130 employee, multi-million dollar truck line. The new \$1.5 million, 41 bay terminal is now operating on Highway 130 West.

Landgrebe Moving and Storage was established when the Landgrebes became an agent for North American Van Lines in 1948, expanding their services to include cross-country



Landgrebe's first terminal, built in 1948.

household moving.

1967 brought about the purchase of the International Harvester dealership franchise, giving birth to Landgrebe & Sons, Inc. The Cub Cadet franchise has been added since to include farm and garden equipment to the dealership.


Today, sons Ron and Roger Landgrebe carry on the Landgrebe name as managers of the truck line and storage facilities, respectively.



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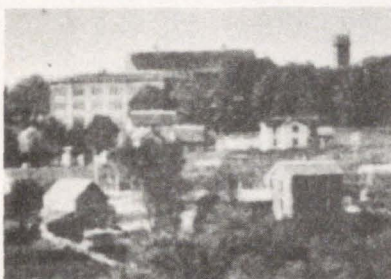
Booming Business



Pictured here are a clothing store, a tavern, and a jewelry store, along with views of Valparaíso as it once was.

The first telephone service, introduced November 4, 1881, housed in the building shown in the upper right corner of this page, was operated by the Chicago Company. After a short time, this business was passed to the control of the Bell Telephone Company.

Lowenstine's Department Store, established in 1885, and continually operated by the Lowenstine Family, is held in high regard in Valparaíso and the surrounding communities.





Porter County INDIANS

by Shirley Anderson

Porter County is indeed very rich in archaeological remains. Much evidence has been found on the historic and prehistoric Indians of the Great Lakes-Kankakee River Basin region. Only in the last 10-15 years has a systematic archaeological survey been conducted, and that being only in a small area of south Porter County — the Kankakee River Basin.

Early surveyors, Squier and Davis, a newspaper man and a physician from England were to survey and record the mounds and prehistoric sites in the Ohio and Mississippi basin in 1848. Later in 1880, the Smithsonian Institute initiated a systematic study. With such a vast area to explore and limited techniques, the study turned into a gathering collection. Many great collections of artifacts were taken from the Porter County area, yet little was scientifically classified or recorded about the sites from which they came.

Progress in classification and great increases in data came about as the CWA and WPA and other Depression-spawned agencies of the 1930's diverted manpower to archaeology through make-work programs. Such was the case in Porter County as McAlister did limited research in the late 1930's.

In the mid 70's, the Northwest Indians Archaeological Association Inc. was organized and through their efforts organized a systematic archaeological survey in 1976. Up until the time of the survey only six archaeological sites had been recorded in Porter County. The survey was conducted by three professors of archaeology and 15 students, assisted by the Northwest Indian Advocational group. Within six weeks, 276 archaeological sites were recorded in south Porter County alone.

Citizens felt that there could be no safe, secure settlements until all the Indian tribes had given up their claims to their land in the state.

As pioneers began settling into southern Indiana, Governor Harrison urged the Indians to join their related tribes on the Wabash River. After Indiana was made a state in 1816, the state and federal governments began to relocate the Indians west of the Mississippi River.

After two treaties were signed by the Pottowatomies in 1826 and 1832, the northwestern part of the state was surrendered. The 1826 pact later became known as the Ten Mile Purchase, which stretched across most of northern Indiana. The Pottowatomies received



\$30,000 in merchandise and \$2,000 a year in cash for a period of 22 years.

During the time span from 1848 to present day, efforts in research progress and populous expansion has changed the typography of our prehistoric sites and the land on which they lay.

Draining the Kankakee marsh land, sub-dividing, sand mining, and industrializing the sand dunes of Lake Michigan has destroyed cultural remains that were never systematically documented.

Carbon dating was not scientifically used until the mid 1950's. It is through the use of carbon dating and strata insites that the cultural remains are best dated and recorded. It is easy to see that through fast population development and a slow process of scientific recording of the cultural remains that much has been destroyed that can never be dated and documented.

Although much has been destroyed of our cultural pre-history, much still remains in our rich Porter County. From the Great Lakes to the Kankakee River, our land was rich in flora and fauna, an ideal eco system for the historic and pre-historic wandering tribes.

Porter County has evidence of the four cultures of pre-historic man. Paleo, 12,000-6,500 B.C., Archaic 8000

B.C.-1000 B.C., Woodland 1000 B.C.-1500 A.D., Mississippian 1000-1500 A.D. and out of these four cultures came the two traditions of Adena and Hopewell. Adena dating 3000 B.C. to 200 A.D. and Hopewell overlay of 2000 B.C. to 800 A.D. These being known as the mound builders. Little research has been done in the Hopewell and Adena of Porter County, although there are remains of Hopewell type projectile points and scant remains of their pottery.

Out of the Pre-historic Mississippian culture 1000-1500 A.D. came the historic tribes of the Pottowatomi, Ojibwa and Wea Illinois, the Miami and any other tribe passing through for cultural or economic reasons.

Many boundary wars were fought in Porter County between the wandering tribes. Then came the battles and re-locating by the French and English. The pioneers were soon to come and claim their land, and to march the Indians out on the "Trail of Tears".

Through civilized scientific research, we study the archaeological remains of our historic and pre-historic ancestors. We study their remains beside polluted streams, dying lakes and eroded fields. In the next 150 years we pray that mankind and science will study and preserve our history, pre-history and eco-system.





Harley Snyder and Son Real Estate, (circa 1965), and its founder, Harley B. Snyder.



Present owner, Harley W. Snyder and the main office on Lincolnway as it appears today.



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The Harley B. Snyder Real Estate and General Insurance Service began business in Valparaiso in 1952, with Harley B. Snyder as the founder and owner of the company until 1954. At that point his son, Harley W. Snyder, who owns and operates the business today joined him in business as Harley Snyder & Son Real Estate and Insurance.

In 1972, the firm opened its first branch office in Chesterton, became incorporated, and Harley B. Snyder retired, leaving Harley W. Snyder and Robert Jacobs to join in the ownership of the firm. During this period of time, both the real estate and the insurance firm, which had been separately incorporated under the ownership of Harley W. Snyder, continued to expand both on a local basis and throughout the county. In 1976, Harley W. Snyder purchased the interest in the firm from Robert E. Jacobs and began an expansion program within the real estate and the insurance company, which has continued up to the present time.

In 1980, the real estate, insurance, and property management firm entered a new venture in the construction business in Valparaiso and Porter County with that corporation having been separately incorporated in 1985.

Today, the firm operates from its headquarters at 407 East Lincolnway, which has increased in size to more than double the original space. They also operate three additional real estate offices, each of which is operated under the Coldwell Banker Harley Snyder Company. Their main office is in Valparaiso, with branches in Chesterton, a regional office in Portage, and they cover the Hobart, South Haven and Munster areas.

In 1986, Larry A. Daly, a long time employee of the firm, purchased stock in the insurance corporation and was named its president by Harley W. Snyder.

The firm today is comprised of three corporations, Harley Snyder Company Real Estate, which operates Coldwell Banker Harley Snyder Company Realtors and Harley Snyder Company Commercial Real Estate, and Harley Snyder Company Property Management Department.



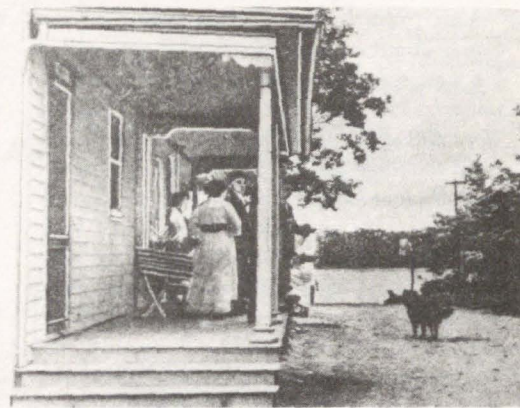
Hotel Spindler

Early Accommodations in Porter County

In the early 1900's, there were many hotels throughout Porter County. Among them were the Spindler Hotel, Spechts' Burlington Beach Hotel at Flint Lake, The Albe Hotel & Restaurant and The Lembke Hotel (all



Bathing at Flint Lake



Specht's Burlington Beach Hotel

in Valparaiso). At one time, Flint Lake was one of the largest and most popular summer resorts in Indiana. Sigmund Freund, a retired manufacturer from Chicago purchased 47 acres east of the lake and founded Sheridan Beach. To accomodate his summer visitors, he built cottages and a large hotel called The Sheridan Beach Hotel.



Hotel Lembke



Charles Clayton

The Tremont Indian Doctor

by Willis Grieger

The first time we met the Indian Doctor was through A. H. Pollentyke in about 1925, when my father, Henry Grieger had inflammatory rheumatism. Mr. Pollentyke told him about the Indian Doctor when he came to visit Pa after he had been sick for months. Pa had been treated by many doctors and had taken sweat bath treatments at Dr. Leeds sanitorium in Michigan City, located near the Spaulding Hotel. Nothing had helped Pa.

Later, the Indian Doctor came to our house about one mile south of Furnessville. Pa was in bed with fever and red, swollen joints. His feet were so painful, pillows were placed on each side to keep the sheets from touching his toes. The Indian Doctor gave Pa a small glass of his "Blood Zone" medicine. He said it was "schnapps" and it was good to get his blood circulating. He rubbed his "Green Linament" on Pa's swollen joints until they were hot. Then he told Pa to stand up and walk around the end of the bed holding on the bedpost. Pa said, "No, I can't do that, I haven't walked for months." The Indian Doctor said, "Oh yes you can!" and said Pa should follow him as he stood straight and tall and took high steps. Pa turned pale, with sweat beads on his forehead. It was hard for my mother, Minnie, to see him suffer so much because she knew how painful it was. The Indian Doctor told my mother to give him the "Blood Zone", rub his joints with the "Green Linament" and help him walk like that every day. She did that and the swelling and pain left in a short time and never bothered him the rest of his life. We were grateful for the Indian Doctor's help and advice.

Many people came to Tremont on the South Shore trains to the Indian Doctor's office for help. He would bring them along to our house when he came to buy vegetables, chickens and squabs, (young pigeons). The Indian Doctor would ask my father to tell them how he cured him.



Three of the medicines prescribed by Charles Clayton. The two bottles on the right were the Indian Doctor's own formula, prepared and bottled for him by Nickel's Drug Store at Broadway and Third Street in Chesterton.

A. Herman Pollentyke owned land west of my father's farm (south of Furnessville). He was a farmer, a county commissioner and President of the Indiana Commissioners Association at one time.

The Indian Doctor and Mr. Pollentyke were in business together, called the Indian Medicine Company, in a building on U.S. 12 about 1/4 mile east of Tremont. Some of the medicine was bottled in a building on the Pollentyke farm located about 1/2 mile south and west of the Furnessville school. This land is now owned by the National Park and is at the entrance to the horse and ski trails. This business grew rapidly and the Indian Doctor moved his office to the west side of Tremont Road between U.S. 12 and the South Shore railroad tracks. As his business grew, he made a lot of money and he spent it freely. The Indian Doctor was quite well known in Chesterton and at any gathering for his "treat the house or group" generosity. He

bought very expensive cars for himself and his wife, some makes of cars which were never heard of here. At one time he raised police or guard dogs for protection, a hobby, and for sale. One day I saw Mr. Clayton, Mrs. Pollentyke and Pat Hartnack (the hired man) in Mrs. Clayton's car, as she turned the corner by the school house in Furnessville. Her car slid on loose gravel and rolled over on its side in the ditch. They were coming from Michigan City with boxes of day-old meat and strings of hot dogs on the back seat and on the floor of the big car. Food for the police dogs. No one was hurt and it was quite a sight to see these three people all mixed up with the dog food.

My father bought a donkey from some gypsies for a few dollars and the Indian Doctor bought it from him and used it to entertain the children at his place.

As I remembered the Indian Doctor, he was a tall, dark man, with a deep voice. He

stood tall and very straight and walked with a slow steady pace. We would look forward to seeing him come because he would always have a dime or two for us kids, for some small favor we did for him.

My brother-in-law, Ralph Brooks, was also treated and helped by the Indian Doctor in 1944. He had been to several doctors because of stomach problems and was diagnosed as having ulcers. His condition got worse and finally was told to stay in bed and was put on a strict diet of milk and cream. He did not improve and continued to get weaker. After about a week, Pa suggested that he go to the Indian Doctor, which he did.

On that first visit, the Doctor made a startling announcement to Ralph's wife, Delores, (my sister) and she wasn't even the patient. He told her that she was going to have a little papoose, as he called it. She hadn't even been to her own doctor or told anyone about it yet. He said he knew it by looking in her eyes.

Ralph was given large bottles of pink medicine to take for his stomach problems and was told to go back to work. He should eat more normal food, with a few exceptions.

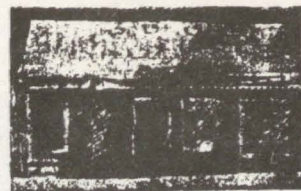
In a short time the pains were gone. Ralph got his strength back, and he gained the weight he needed.

Soon after this, the Indian Doctor delivered a little handmade cradle to Delores and Ralph for the little papoose they were expecting. Their daughter, Bonnie, was born in 1945 and was the first baby to use the cradle. Twenty-four years later it was used by Cindy, Bonnie and Dave Kelly's little papoose.

I'm sure the cradle will be saved for generations to come and it will always be remembered as having been given by the Indian Doctor of long ago.

Delores and Ralph Brooks have lived all of their married life (42 years) in the same house where Pa lived and was treated by the Indian Doctor about 1925.

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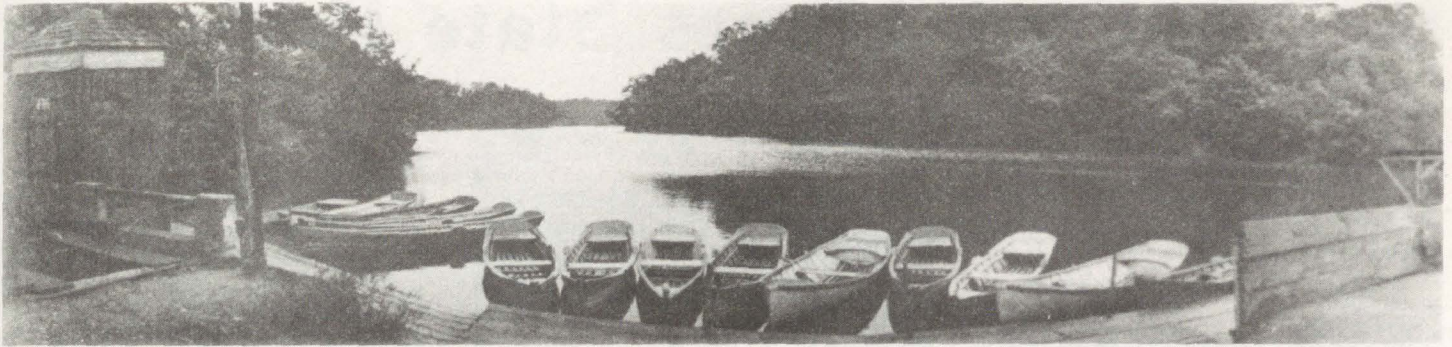
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The men and women at Northern Indiana Public Service Company Salute Porter County on its Sesquicentennial Celebration. We've been partners in progress for a good part of the 20th Century, and we look forward to many more years of progress.



Northern Indiana Public Service Company

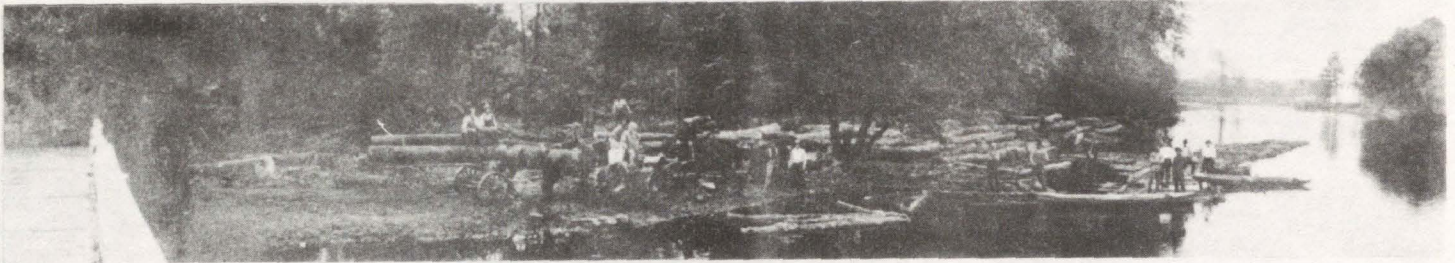
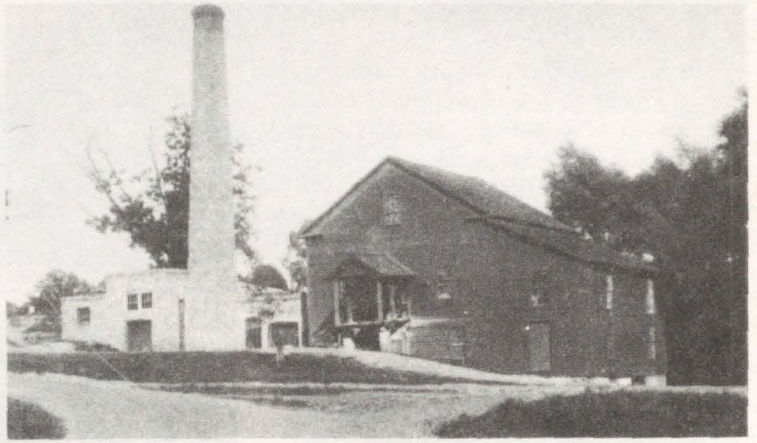
Lakes & Rivers



Above: Sagers Lake lies south of Valparaiso and is said to be one of the most picturesque in the country.

Below: V.U. students enjoy view of Lake

Right: Sagers Mill

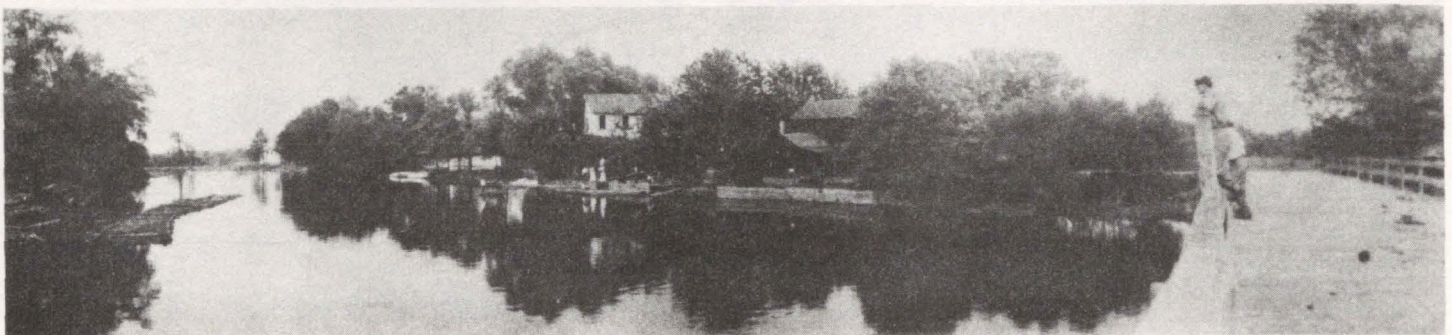


Above: Logging on the Kankakee River in 1910.

Left: Loggers pose for photo.

Below: Father of Joe Durand on bridge over Kankakee River.

Photographs courtesy of Joe Durand



Indiana Dunes State Park

A unique combination of geography, botany, wildlife, history, outdoor recreation and natural beauty not found anywhere else in the world, the Indiana Dunes is the embodiment of "ecology". In fact, it was the scientific study of the dunes by Dr. Henry Cowles that led to the whole concept of what is known today as the science of ecology.

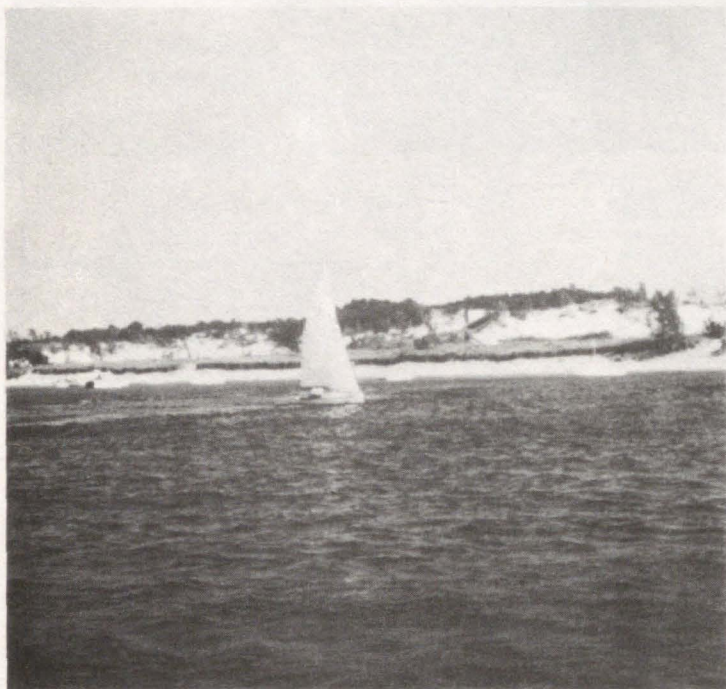
The four major climatic zones of North America are represented in the dunes area. Plantlife as varied as Artic Jackpine, desert cactus, climax forests, wetland ferns, and prairie grasses and flowers all grow within its environs. Each species is in delicate balance with the rest and dependent on the geography, sand and climate. The formations range from flat beaches to high dune hills with dense forest, interspersed with smaller dunes, interdunal valleys sometimes filled with water, and open meadows.

The dunes are rich in history. Located at the head of Lake Michigan,



travelers between the east and the northwest passed through or near the area. The beach was used as part of a trail system by the Pottawatomi Indians. Later, Father Marquette and Chevalier de LaSalle passed by in their explorations. Later still, the stage route between Detroit and Chicago led through the dune country, and a fort and several taverns existed among the dunes. When the early settlers came, between 1825 and 1830, prosperous communities rapidly grew, bringing about industrial development. In early film-making days the dunes were the location for "Sahara Desert" battles. And in the last few years they have been the battleground for conservationist and industrialist forces.

As far back as 1917, the director of the National Park Service recommended that a park be established in the Indiana dunes, but this proposal was suspended because of the costs of the war. Indiana Dunes State Park was established in 1925, and for nearly fifty





Above: An example of the natural beauty of the dunes.

Right: Park pavillion shortly after its construction.

years remained the only public area in the region preserving dunes and shoreline.

The state of Indiana has recently spent several million dollars in building two beach pavilions and a restaurant to accommodate the thousands of people who take advantage of the good swimming on hot summer weekends.

Hiking and nature tours are favorite activities in the park, too. Park naturalists are available from June through September; however, many miles of hiking trails are open year-round. Trails are marked for difficulty and range from "easy" to very strenuous. Trail Two, which park officials have labeled as "easy", is excellent for viewing early spring flowers and ferns; Trail Seven is good for late spring flowers. Trails Four, Seven, and Eight take hikers over the tops of the three highest dunes in the area. Trail Nine begins at the parking lot with an easy walk behind the towering dunes, and is whimsically described as "moderate". The decidedly immoderate return trek is up and over the ridgeline overlooking the lake on the right where you can see the Chicago skyline on a clear day, and many miles of rolling oak forest on the left. With

some breathless, but bearable sand climbing, you will pass wind-blasted Furnessville Blowout and Beach House Blowout. If the wind is off the lake, you can feel minute particles of sand against your face as nature continues its endless construction task.

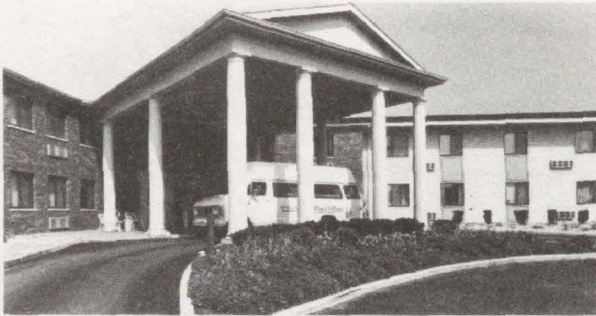
Through the efforts of private citizens and Congressmen, the Indiana Dunes will protect the remaining shoreline, dunes, marshes and the ecology of plants and animals in an environment produced by the actions of glaciers, lakes and wind. Visitors to the Indiana Dunes can find a haven, lost from the sights and sounds of industry and city life.

Today you can pitch a tent in the thick forests and listen to the voices of the dunes — the cries of gulls and crows, the rustle of wind among the trees, the roar of the surf along the shore, the soft hissing of loose sand eddying among beach grasses, the whir of startled wings in the ravines, the piping of frogs and toads. A trip to the Indiana Dunes is a trip back to nature. The dunes combine botany, wildlife, history, recreation and beauty, and are protected by designation as a National Lakeshore.



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Miller Glass has been a part of Porter County for 65 years. Started by Paul H. Miller in 1921, and passed on to his son Frederick in 1960. Originally located just off Lincolnway in Valparaiso, Miller Glass now is located at 259 Indiana Avenue. This is the old McGill building that was built in 1905, but has been the home of Miller Glass since 1966. With few exceptions the building is still in its original form. Miller Glass would like to congratulate Porter County on its 150th birthday.

Miller Glass Service

Diana of the Dunes

Alice Mable Gray was born in Chicago in 1881. She was a graduate student at the University of Chicago until 1912. Alice often visited the Indiana Dunes. She left her city job in 1915 and moved into an abandoned hut east of Dune Park, equipped with a jelly glass, a knife, a spoon, a blanket, and two guns. Miss Gray lived simply, sold wild berries and animals, and occasionally hiked to Porter or Baillytown for supplies. She enjoyed her reclusive life along the lake, shunning the curious public and news hounds who dubbed her "Diana of the Dunes."

In 1920, Diana married Paul Wilson, a reputed ne'r-do-well, fisherman and beachcomber, then moved to a shack in what became Ogden Dunes. She kept a journal of her experiences

and observations and stories she heard. While her husband fished, Diana would walk to Miller to sell perch, buy necessities, and borrow library books. As



Ogden Dunes developed, the happy couple stayed on good terms with their new neighbors. Paul sold them fish, made porch furniture, and took parties out for boat rides. The sightseers boating by from Miller began to pester Diana and Paul, and after problems with the law in 1922, they decided to head down to the Gulf of Mexico.

They sold their 24-foot cruiser in Texas and reappeared in Ogden Dunes the next Spring. Paul rigged up another fishing boat and Diana settled back into her old routine. Diana passed on in 1925. She was buried in Ridgelawn Cemetery. Following her death, Paul moved out of their "Wren's nest." The shack was later destroyed by fire. The site is now a little park near the street named for her.



Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Twelve thousand years ago, the last glacier retreated from Porter County. Lake Michigan gradually shrank as its level dropped in stages. Successive sand dune ridges were formed by wind and waves. Around the turn of this century, Henry Cowles developed the science of ecology in the Indiana Dunes. The vegetation has altered over time just as the dunes and marshes have grown and changed.

In 1916, Stephen Mather, the first director of the new National Park Service, formally recommended the establishment of the "Sand Dunes National Park" to consist of the then unspoiled duneland between Michigan City and Gary. The plan was not acted on due to World War I. Indiana Dunes State Park was created in 1925, to preserve 3½ square miles of the irreplaceable lakefront landscape around Waverly Beach.

An international excursion of scientists from Europe declared the dunes one of the most interesting areas of the United States and classed them with the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, and Yellowstone Park. Carl Sandburg, who had a summer home in the dunes,

more poetically described them as "the signature of Time and Eternity". Only in the Indiana Dunes does the desert's prickly pear cactus thrive side-by-side with the Northwoods' jack pines and kinnikinnick (bearberry).

In 1952, Dorothy Buell formed the Save the Dunes Council to work towards preserving the remaining five miles of beach, dunes, flora, and fauna from Ogden Dunes to Dune Acres. Senator Paul Douglas, who had summered in the dunes and knew their

treasures well, introduced a bill in 1958 to create an Indiana Dunes National Park. Indiana's politicians opposed the park. Downstaters wanted the United States government to build a port to serve the two steel mills planned for the park area. Meanwhile, Indiana scientists, professors, conservationists, and the general public fought to direct industry away from the dunes to avoid defiling Porter County's lakefront.

Finally, in 1966, the bill creating the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was



Above: Visitor Center at West Beach. Below: Dune scenes captured by Charlotte Read.





"Save the Dunes Campaign" in 1958 with U.S. Senator Paul Douglas and Chicago Mayor Richard Daly. Below: Lakeshore Dedication Ceremony with Interior Secretary Roger Morton. Julie Nixon Eisenhower is seated at right.



passed by Congress. It was a compromise. The highest and most beautiful wooded dunes were sacrificed to industry. The national park consists of various parcels, such as Bailly Homestead and Cowles Bog National Landmark, which had escaped heavy development. A decade later, stretches along the Little Calumet River and other adjacent areas were added to the Lakeshore. Even now the struggle continues to ensure that these unique natural areas can be enjoyed by all for all time.



Left: Baillytown Trading Post built by Joseph Bailly in 1822.

Above: Rose Bailly Howe, daughter Francis Howe and niece Jenny Wickler at Bailly Homestead.

Happy Birthday Porter County!

"Have another 150 years of growth."

MILLER'S MARKET

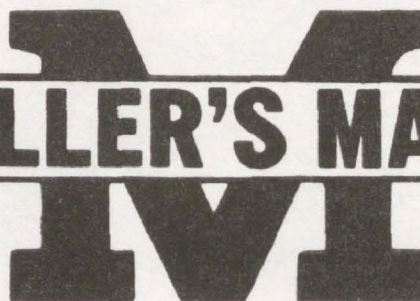


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Aerial view of Miller Complex

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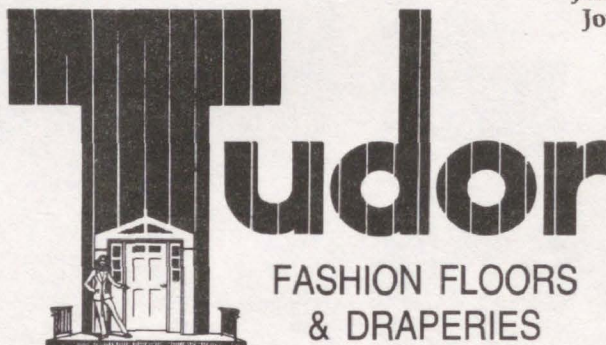
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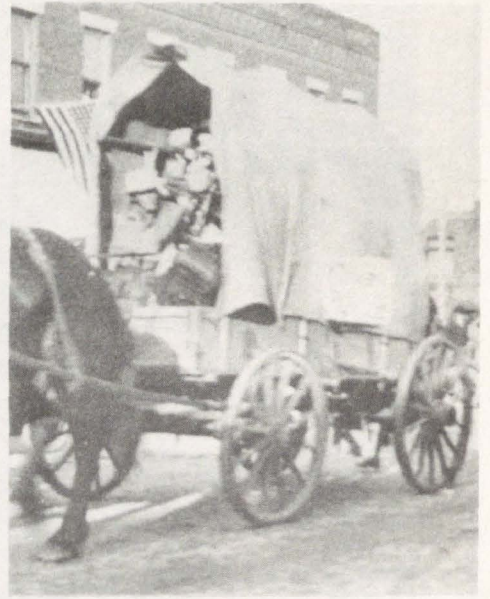


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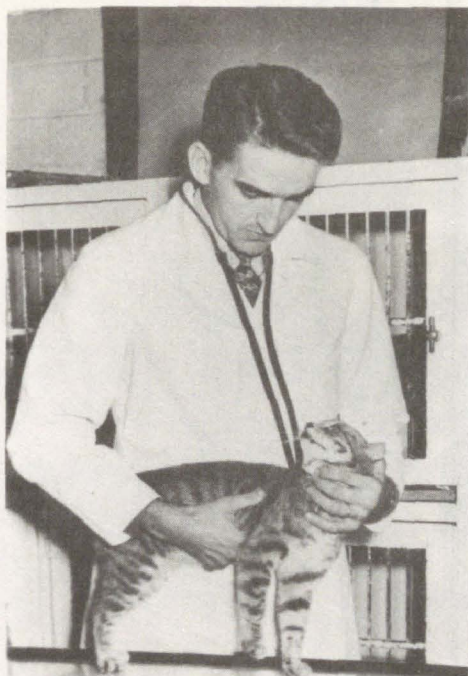
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Parades in Porter County



"We love a parade", accurately describes the citizens of Porter County, who have been hosting parades since 1840. On-lookers have had the pleasure of watching parades honoring many different occasions, from the first ones that used simple horse-drawn carriages to the ornate floats representing people and places of today.





John T. McAfee in 1945 at age 28.

Dr. J.T. McAfee graduated from Michigan State University in an accelerated three year Veterinary School Program.

John and his wife, who was his surgical assistant and secretary, had four children. Their son, Lawrence T. McAfee has taken over the responsibility of operating the clinic which is at the original location.

A remodeling was undertaken in 1974 and a total rehabilitation was accomplished in 1986 with 2000 sq. ft. being added to the site.

At the present time there are 2 veterinarians at the facility, one of which is John's son Larry, a Purdue graduate and practicing vet since 1973, along with 27 employees. McAfee Animal Hospital is now exclusively a small animal hospital.

McAfee Animal Hospital

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Indiana Information Controls, Inc., (IIC) was established in Valparaiso, Indiana in 1967, to offer computer services to local banks. Now over 100 banks in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan use the IIC computer systems to process the daily activity on their customers' checking, savings, certificate and loan accounts.

In 1982, the Access 24 Teller network was initiated by IIC and has grown to over 192 automatic-teller machines in 51 cities in Indiana. Through an affiliation with the Cirrus national network in 1985, the number of automatic-teller machines available to Access 24 cardholders now exceeds 12,000 in 48 states.



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Revolution in the Northwest Territory

The only Revolutionary War battle involving the Northwest, took place in the area that today is included in the Indiana Dunes State Park. Unfortunately the battle was lost to the British.

The meeting of the American and British troops occurred near the Petit Fort in 1780, just two years after George Rogers Clark captured the wilderness known as the Northwest Territory. Although Clark and his men captured several British military posts, the British held out.

In aid to the American cause, a detachment of French irregulars was organized at Cahokia, an old French settlement on the Mississippi River. The brigade was commanded by Captain Baptiste Hamelin.

The main objective of this arrangement was to capture Fort St. Joseph, a minor British post located near Detroit.

Hamelin and his troops captured and looted the temporarily deserted Fort St.

Joseph, and upon retreating were overtaken by Indians, who were serving the British. The men refused to surrender and the sand dunes echoed with the blasts of musket shots and the yells of the soldiers.

The battle was short, and the Americans were defeated. Hamelin and three of his men were killed. Two others were wounded and seven were taken prisoner.

To revenge the British, a new and larger expedition, which included Spanish soldiers under the command of the Spanish government of St. Louis, was organized. In 1781, the men captured Fort St. Joseph, but to the astonishment of the Cahokians, the Spanish flag was raised instead of the American.

Although the American Revolution was settled in the Treaty of Paris in 1783, the entire Northwest Territory was awarded to the United States.

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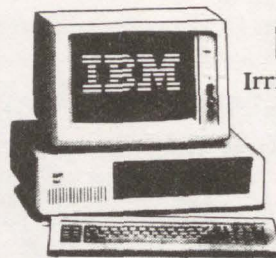


Charles F. Bowman

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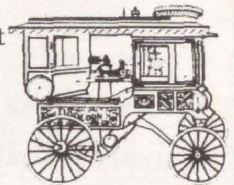


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Porter County and The Civil War

by LeRoy F. Bowman

As in other sections of the country, the attack on Fort Sumter aroused the patriotism of Porter County citizens. When President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, a meeting was promptly called at the courthouse in Valparaiso. Presiding was Dr. E. Jones, with J. F. McCarthy and A.J. Berry acting as secretaries. A committee consisting of Dr. Cameron, Jacob Brewer, S.S. & J. M. Skinner and Mark DeMotte was appointed to draft resolutions of loyalty and it reported a set of stirring resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

It was suggested at the meeting that a company of volunteers be formed and action was taken immediately. In a few days, 130 men were ready for organization. On Sunday, April 21, 1861, the newly organized company left for camp in Indianapolis and the following day, in the presence of Governor Morton, they were sworn into service by Judge Perkins of the Indiana Supreme Court. At Camp Morton the company was reduced to 77 men, and as Company H, became part of the 9th Indiana Infantry. The remainder formed a new company and was known as the Valparaiso Guard. The officers of Company H were Robert A. Cameron, Captain; Isaac C.B. Suman, 1st Lieutenant; and Gilbert A. Pierce, 2nd Lieutenant.

The 9th Indiana Infantry Regiment was in the first West Virginia campaign and fought at Laurel hill and was in other lesser engagements including "The Private's Battle of Belington" where under the fire of sharpshooters, the men could not be restrained, and despite official orders not to bring on any action, they followed Sergeant Copp and cleaned up the neighboring woods of Confederate troops. The three-month term of enlistment expired

and the Company returned to Indianapolis, being mustered out on July 29, 1861. Plans for reorganizing were immediately put into effect and on September 9, 1861, the company was again called into service for three years. In the reorganization, Lieutenant Suman was made Captain; DeWitt C. Hodson, 1st Lieutenant; and William H. Benney, 2nd Lieutenant. The 9th Regiment was again sent to West

Virginia and after some minor engagements joined General Buell's Army before going to Nashville as a part of General Nelson's division. The Company saw plenty of real fighting, as it took part in the Battle of Shiloh, the campaign against Corinth, and was in the pursuit of Bragg's Army with engagements at Perryville, Danville, and Wild Cat Mountain. Later, the men fought in the Battles of Stone

... continued on next page



General Isaac C. B. Suman

River, Chickamauga, and in the military operations at Chattanooga. They became a part of General Sherman's Army and participated in the fall of Atlanta and then saw service with General Thomas at Nashville. They were later assigned to General Sheridan's command, serving in Louisiana and Texas, finally being mustered out of service in September of 1865.

The Valparaiso Guards were made a part of Company C, 15th Indiana Infantry, which was one of the six Indiana regiments which were drafted into United States service in 1861. The officers were John M. Campers, Captain; O.H. Ray, 1st Lieutenant; and John F. McCarthy, 2nd Lieutenant. They first saw service in West Virginia, participated in the Battles of Rich Mountain and Green Brier and later became a part of General Buell's Army. They took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, and Chattanooga and later were a part of the command sent to relieve General Burnside who was besieged at Knoxville. The Company was dismissed in August of 1865.

Company I, 20th Indiana Infantry, was composed of Porter County volunteers. They were commanded by William W. Macy, Captain; Richard T. Henderson, 1st Lieutenant; and Jess M. Potts, 2nd Lieutenant. They were a part of the land forces of Fortress Monroe when the Merrimack attacked

the Union fleet. Later they joined the Army of the Potomac and were engaged in the Battles of Fair Oaks, Orchards, and Glendale. They also participated in the Battles of Manassas Plains and Chantilly. As a part of Franklin's Corps they participated in



Above: Private Valentine Schneider, great grandfather of author, served in Company B, 151st Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He is laid to rest in the Valparaiso City Cemetery.
Below: Major General P. H. Sheridan and staff: Generals Forsythe, Merritt, Devin and Custer.



the Battle of Fredericksburg and later under General Hooker, in the Battle of Chancellorville. They were part of the troops that were sent to New York City to control the draft riots, and then under General Grant took part in the Battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spotsylvania, and the Siege of Petersburg. They were present when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. They were discharged from service in July of 1865.

Scattered through other regiments were hundreds of Porter County men, nearly all of whom were involved in active service against the Confederates. Some of the Porter County volunteers attained high rank through promotions. Among these were Lieutenant Suman who became Brigadier General by brevet in 1865 and Captain Cameron who became Major General by brevet in 1865. Both men attained their rank "for gallant and meritorious service". Also many minor officers and privates were advanced to important positions in rank.



General Ambrose E. Burnside, (reading map) and famous photographer Brady (center in straw hat). "Sideburns" were worn by and named for this general.

The total enrollment for Porter County as near as can be ascertained was 1,136. Of this number 110 died of disease; 24 were killed in action; 13 died of wounds; 2 died by accident. A total of 149 gave their life for the "preservation of the union". In addition, hundreds suffered from disease or wounds contracted in the service.

Porter County soldiers are found on the rolls of 29 regiments of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry and 2 batteries of artillery. These names are chiefly to be found in the 9th, 20th, 73rd, 99th, 128th, 138th, and 151st regiments of infantry; the 5th, 7th and 12th regiments of cavalry; and the 4th battery of artillery.



Major General Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker.

Of those whose names are found in the Adjutant General's report, 156 were honorably discharged on account of disabilities from wounds or sickness, or for other reasons not given; 539 were discharged at the expiration of their term of service, or at the close of the war; 25 were promoted from the ranks to be commissioned officers; 60, of whom 14 later died, were wounded in battle. Twenty-seven were killed in battle; 106 died of sickness; 58 deserted. In some cases the same person deserted twice. One who had served 3 years re-enlisted as a veteran, then deserted before the close of the war. It must strike the reader as strange that there should have been 58 desertions and only 27 killed in battle.

The terms of service of the several Indiana regiments containing Porter County men were as follows: 9th, 3 years and 3 months; 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 29th, 35th, 38th, 59th, 63rd, 73rd, 99th, 128th, three years; the 142nd and 151st, for one year; the 138th for 100 days.

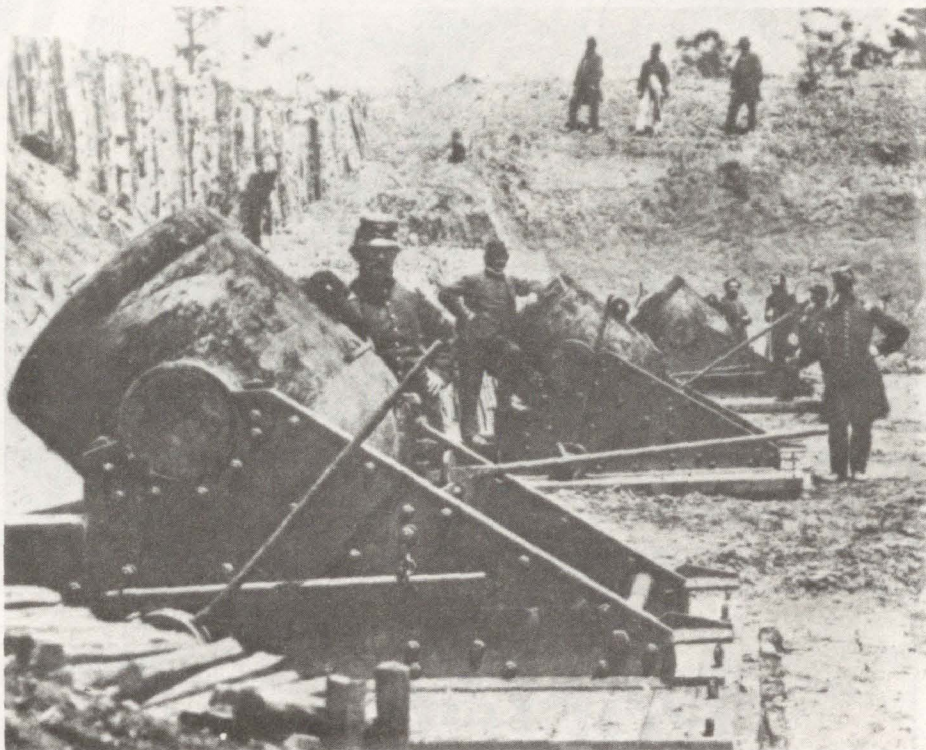
The various calls for troops were as follows: First call for 75,000 men for 3 months, April 15, 1861; second call for 42,000 for 3 years, May 30, 1861; third call for 300,000 for 9 months, August 4, 1862; fourth call for 100,000 men for 6 months, June 15, 1863; fifth call for 300,000 for 3 years, October 17, 1863; sixth call for 500,000 for 1, 2, and 3 years, July 18, 1864; and seventh call for 1, 2 and 3 years, December 10, 1864.

Porter County paid \$65,227.50 for bounties during the Civil War.

\$54,696.33 was paid for relief, that is for sanitary and Christian commissions, and for the families of soldiers.

For the draft of October 6, 1862, T. G. Lytle was Draft Commissioner; W.S. Dunning, Marshall; and J.H. Newland, Surgeon. Only 19 men were drafted at that time. The second draft was on October 17, 1863. The credits by enroll-

ment and draft to July 18, 1864, were 686. Total to be furnished by second draft was 69. Under the draft ordered December 19, 1864, there were 145 recruits and 70 drafted men for a total of 215. The revised enrollment, according to the Adjutant General's report, showed a total enrollment of 1,136 from Porter County.



Above: Federal Mortar Battery No. 4 at Yorktown. The weapons, 13-inch mortars, were the heaviest to be used in siege operations until 1862.

Below: Civil War Re-enactment group: Company H, 9th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.



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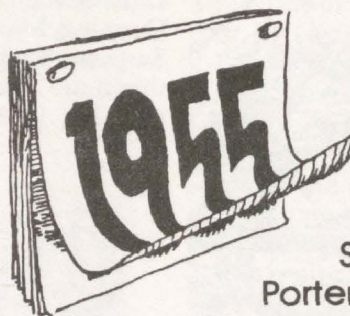
Owners Don Boyce and Gary Connors in their youth.

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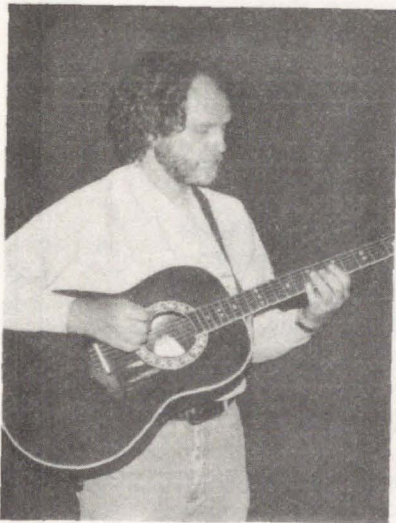
Strike up the Band . . .

LEROY BOWMAN AND THE ARROWS



1958 was the debut year of LeRoy Bowman and the Arrows, a group from Valparaiso. The six-man group recorded their first single at Boulevard Recording Studio in Chicago, on the label of Regis Records. The six musicians that compiled the group were: LeRoy Bowman, lead vocals and piano; Curt Bush, guitar; Dave Casbon, alto sax; Bruce Leetz, drums; Tom Keene, tenor sax; and Mike Price, bass. The groups' first single was entitled Graveyard, with Uh-uh-huh, on the flip side.

BUFFINGTON BAND



Songwriter/performer Ron Buffington released his first album, **The Harmony is Missing**, in 1980, on the Futuresound label (Beverly Shores, IN). Included on the album is "Hometown", which was adapted as a theme song by nearby Merrillville, Indiana.

The Buffington Band included Porter County musicians: Ron Buffington, guitar and vocals; Michael Franklin, keyboards and flutes; Tim Franklin, bass; and Paul Parker, drums.

Ron is still active in the music industry, performing as a solo artist, in addition to writing and recording soundtracks for audio/visual presentations and radio/television commercials.

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Murder and Mystery in Porter County

by Kim Micciche

As is true of many other areas, Porter County also has a long line of mysteries and bizarre crimes that have taken place throughout its history.

The first notable homicide was when Francis Staves killed John Pelton in 1838. The two men worked together in a sawmill. Pelton was known around town as a man who often spent more than his income allowed. To escape his debts, Pelton decided to go west, asking Staves to go along with him. Knowing the Pelton had over \$100 with him, he readily agreed. When Staves returned a few days later, no suspicion was aroused until an Indian boy found a bundle of clothing tied in a handkerchief; further searching led to a body. Staves was tried, convicted, and the first man hung in Porter County.

The next recorded murder was committed by Chauncey F. Page. Page, a jeweler from Crown Point, married Emma Goss. The marriage lasted less than a year and the new Mrs. Page returned to her home at Peach Mills, about five miles west of Valparaiso. On the night of January 15, 1867, Page learned that Benjamin Long, Emma's stepfather, was away and quickly took advantage of the situation. When he was denied entry to the house by Mrs. Long, he broke down the door with an axe and fired two shots at her, killing her instantly. He continued on to his wife's bedroom and, ignoring her pleas to spare her life, mercilessly shot her through the head. What he was unaware of was the other houseguest that was staying at the Long's, Miss Fredericka Ludolph. She became his next victim as he shot her twice, then continued to beat her over the head with a chair and left her for dead. Page was finally apprehended in Chicago and brought back to Valparaiso for

trial. Although he shot all three of his victims, only two of them died and Miss Ludolph became the principal witness for the state. It is said that Page almost fainted when he saw her walk into the court room. He was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Michigan City Penitentiary, where he committed suicide in his cell.

In the fall of 1887, a somewhat sensational case occurred where the murderer was a preacher from Chesterton.

William T. A. West, a preacher, fell in love with a girl named Susie Beck, who was a maid in his family, and persuaded her to elope with him. The couple moved to St. Louis to begin their new life. However, their future was short-lived when his wife was found dead in her bed at the hotel where they had been staying. A letter that had supposedly been written by the dead woman, stated that she had taken arsenic poisoning with the intent to kill herself. Another letter was found, written by West saying that his body would be found in the river. The police believed that this was just a scheme to defraud the undertaker, and they did not attempt to apprehend the minister. Eventually, West returned to a parsonage in Chesterton, but his popularity diminished and he presumably fled

to Canada, abandoning his invalid wife and five children.

Ten years later, a man named J. G. Williams was arrested as West, but authorities failed to identify him as such and he was released. West was never brought to justice.

There are many communities that claim to have had mysterious events take place, some even reporting haunted houses, and Porter County is no exception.

In May, 1893, a story was published in the **Valparaiso Sun** about a ghost house. Reportedly, the house belonged to John Marsh, a prominent lawyer and widower. The man had the reputation of being a charitable person, but on one occasion he refused to give to a certain cause because he felt that the woman collecting for the charity was rude to him. As she left, she turned and said, "And curses on you, too. Before another month you will be dead." Marsh and his manservant laughed at the curse, but two weeks later, the servant was kicked in the head by a horse and killed. Soon after, Marsh lost a case worth several thousands of dollars. Two months later, his nineteen year old daughter died of diphtheria and his son was expelled from college and committed suicide after being reprimanded by his father. Finally, Marsh's wife left him and he lived the life of a recluse for years before eventually dying in an insane asylum in Chicago.

It is said that no one would occupy the house for more than a few weeks at a time. The building finally crumbled to the ground.

There are many other instances of unexplained happenings, bizarre murders and heroic attempts, and so they will continue as the history of Porter County lives on.



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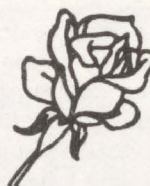
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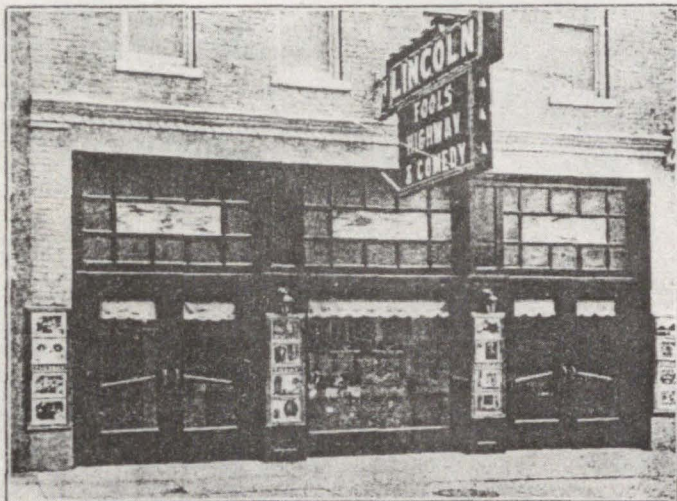


Drama **IN THE GAY '90s**

People in Valparaiso sought culture in the gay '90's by organizing the Valparaiso Dramatic Club. One of its members was famous cinema star Beulah Bondi; the group's director was Mrs. Edith Arnold. Performing in this unidentified presentation at Memorial Opera House are, from left standing, Harry Pettit, Jack O'Keefe, Mable Arnold, Tom Howard, Lillian Drago, Jim Turner and Clarence Bell; seated left, Mrs. Minnie Marquart Topper and Mrs. Jim Turner.

MOVING PICTURES...

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The first movie house to grace downtown Valparaiso was the Lincoln Theater. It was later renamed the Lake Theater. In 1921, Charles Lembke designed and built the Premier Theater for Gustave G. Shauer and his two sons, Justin and George. Upon Justin's death in 1962, his son Murph formed a partnership with Gene Hart and ran the theater until its closing in 1981.

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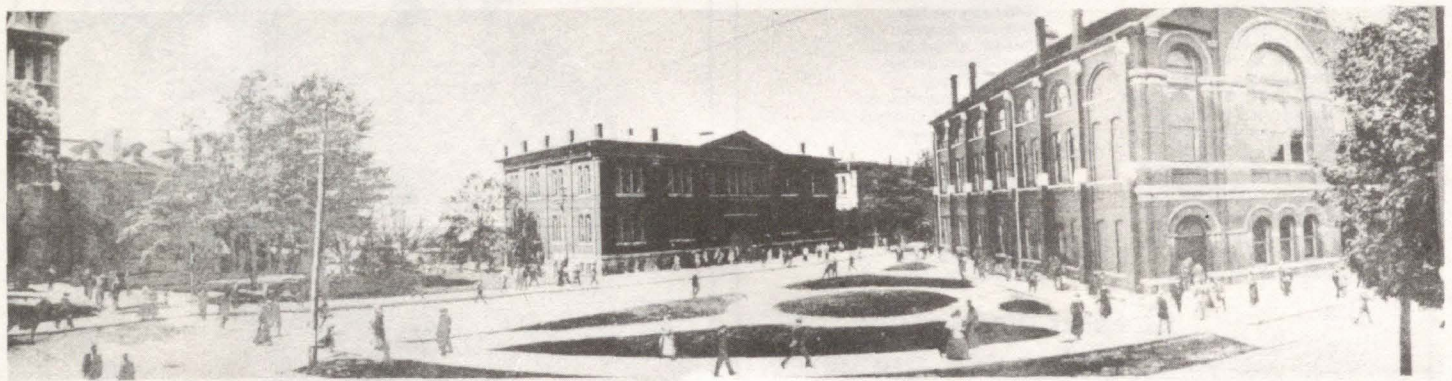
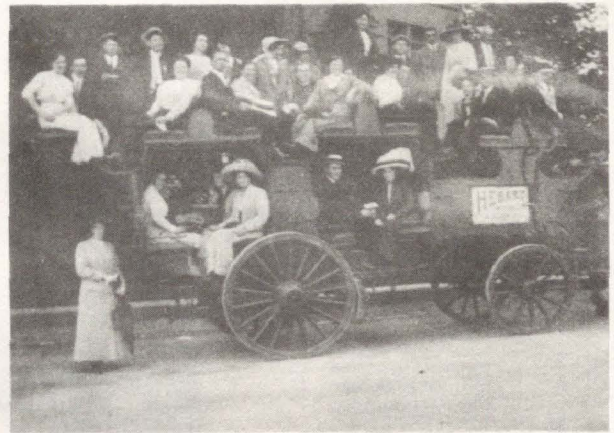
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| 1983-Norm Jacobs | 1955-Morris Groverman |
| 1982-Jerry Bowen | 1954-Willis D. Schultz |
| 1981-William H. Wagner | 1953-Lester Milne |
| 1980-Robert V. Coolman | 1952-Robert Anderson |
| 1979-Paul Von Tobel | 1951-Paul Carmichael |
| 1978-James Hutton | 1950-Gale C. Corley |
| 1977-Robert Jacobs | 1949-Dr. J. Bernard Hershman |
| 1976-Philip Coote | 1948-Hadyn Kreider |
| 1975-Wesley Bucher | 1947-Avery Weaver |
| 1974-R. James Risk | 1946-Larry Homer |
| 1973-Harley W. Snyder | 1945-Jack Larrew |
| 1972-Richard P. Koenig | 1944-Dr. Albert Scribner |
| 1971-Arthur Malasto | 1943-Robert Bibler |
| 1970-Harold Mitchell | 1942-Carl Rees |
| 1969-Vincent V. Anderson | 1939-John Stambaugh |
| 1968-Daniel D. Vaughn | 1938-Frank M. Clifford |
| 1967-Leonard J. Ellis | 1937-L. L. Howard |
| 1966-Max S. Dickey | 1934-T. O. Dillon |
| 1965-Herbert Steinbach | 1933-Walter Shook |
| 1964-George E. Neeley | 1932-Vernon L. Philley |
| 1963-Charles Bowman | 1931-Stanley B. Sink |
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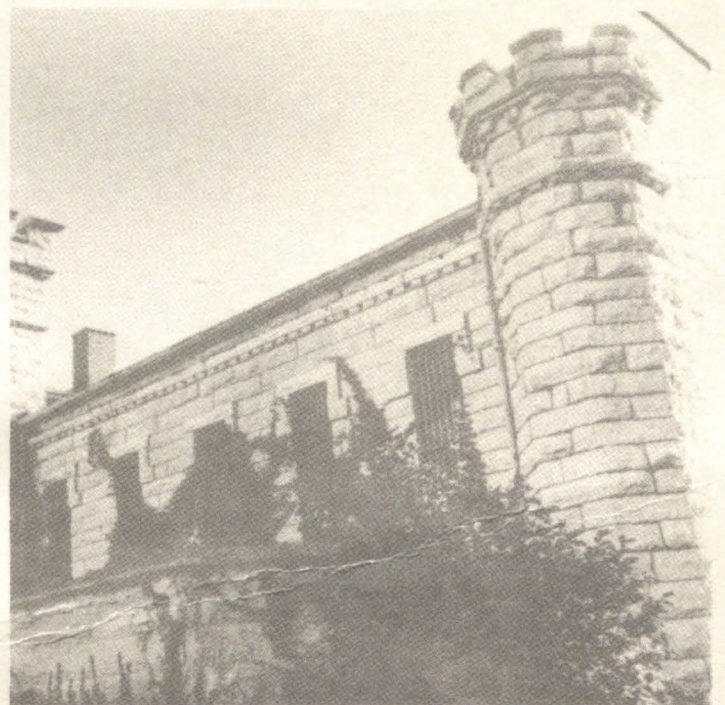
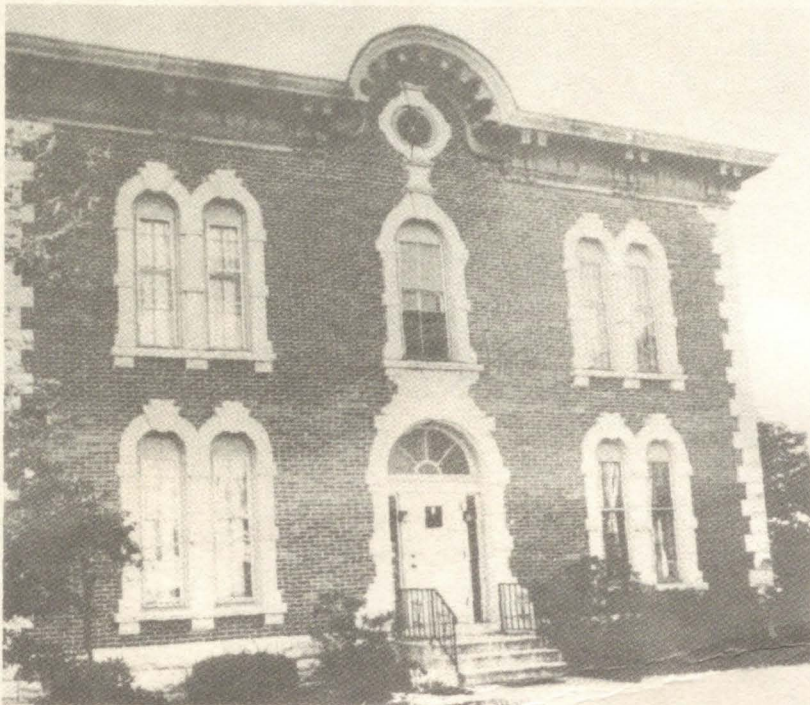
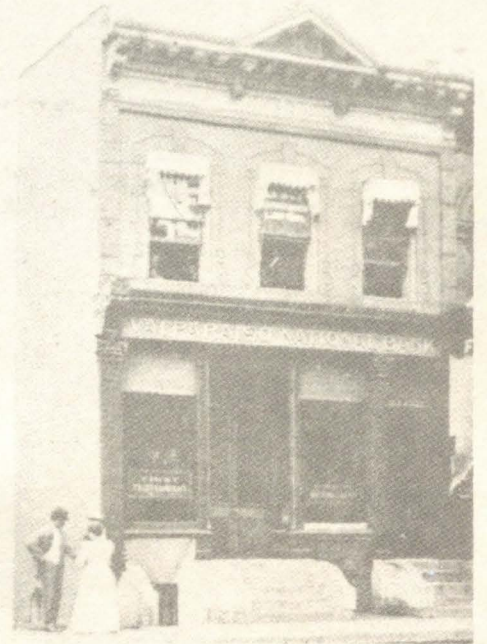
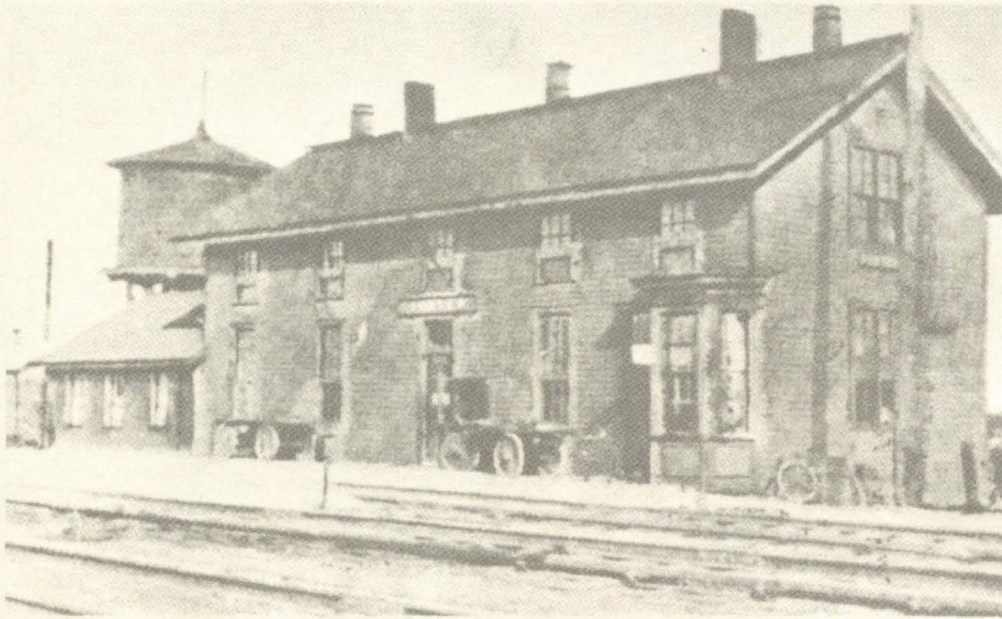
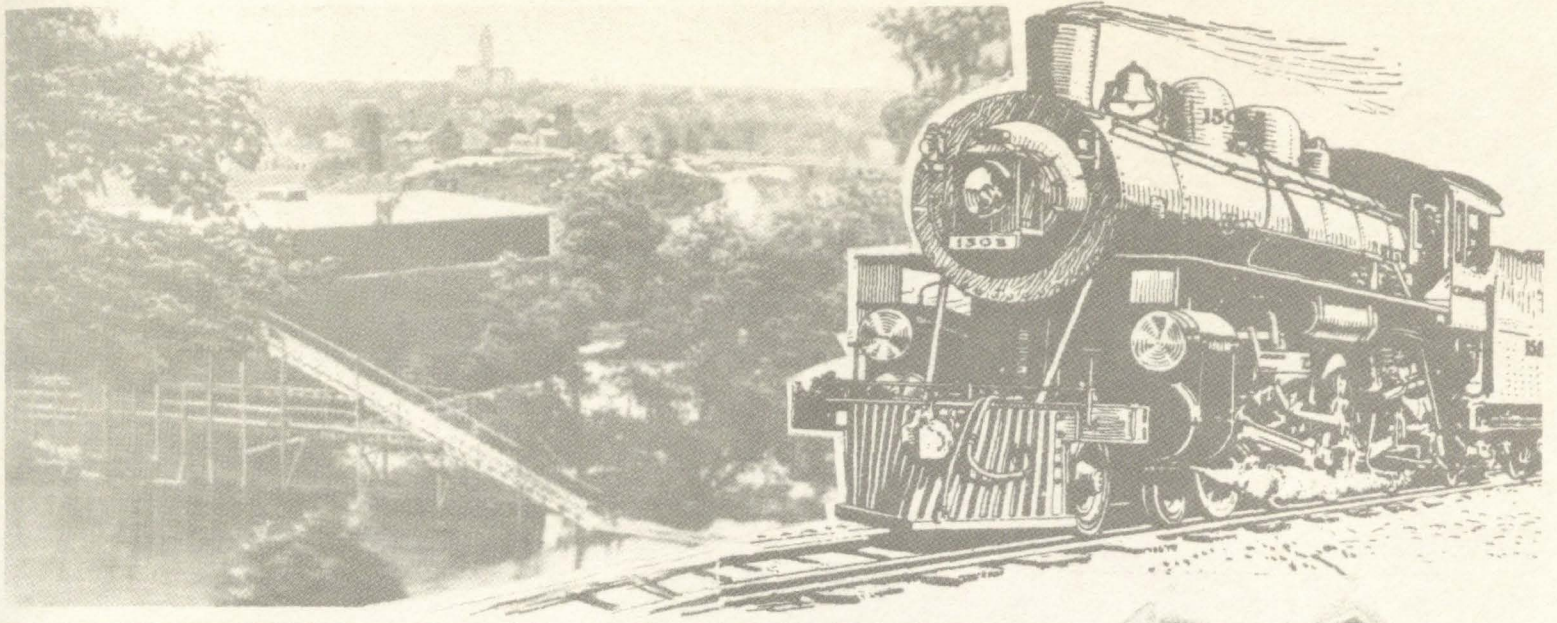
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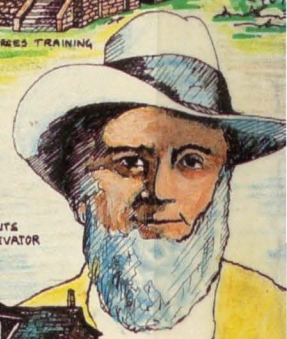
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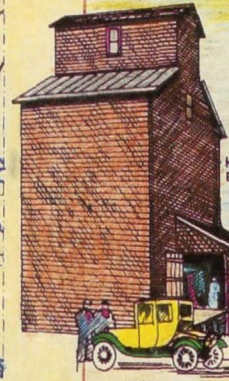
1855
Map of
PORTER COUNTY
INDIANA



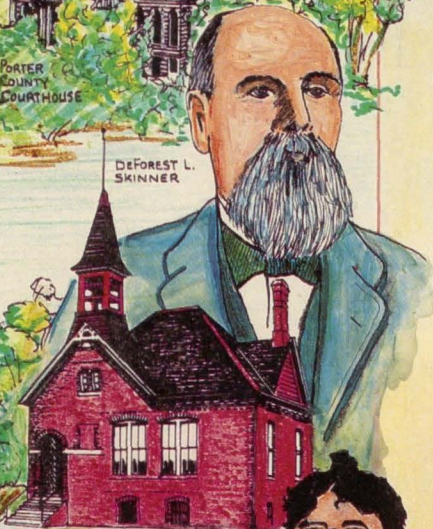
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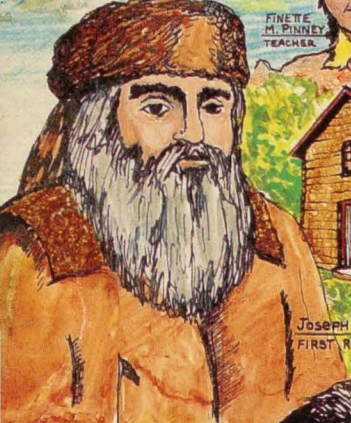
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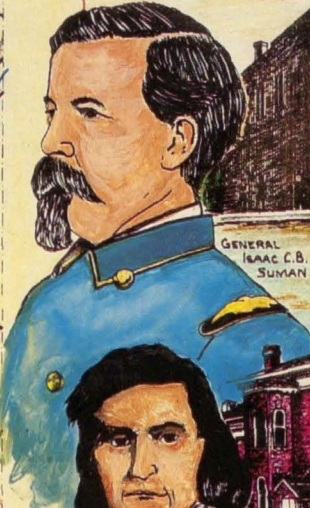
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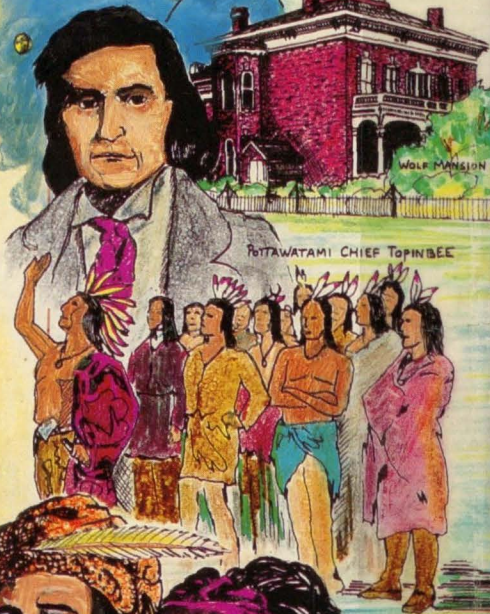
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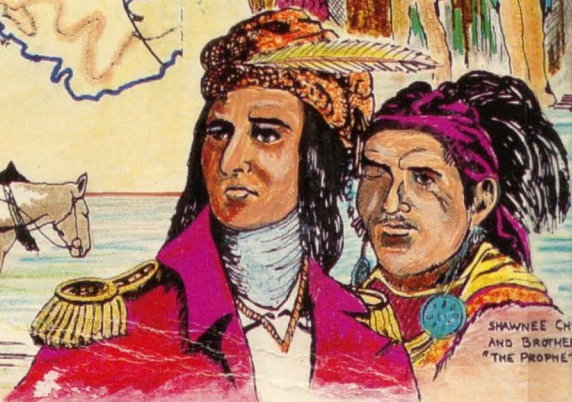
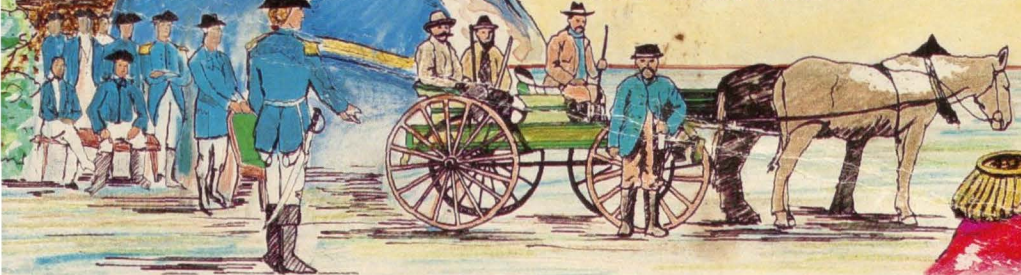
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